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BRITISH LABOR DECIDES UPON CONCILIATION

Press Styles Result as a "Knockout Blow" for Arthur J. Cook

NATIONAL COUNCIL IS TO BE SET UP

New Body Is to Consist of Some 64 Members to Be Equally Divided

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The General Council of the Trade Union Congress representing 4,000,000 workers by 15 votes to 6 defeated the proposal to terminate the Mond industrial peace discussion with the employers and decided instead to set up a national council to further the conciliation efforts. The Daily News describes this as a "knockout blow for Arthur J. Cook," the Miners' Federation secretary, who headed the malcontents. The Manchester Guardian says that it is "a step toward an industrial parliament."

The industrial peace discussions which are thus to continue were started by Lord Melchett (then Sir Alfred Mond), and much has been hoped of them as a means of wiping out the bitterness remaining from the 1926 general strike and the coal mine stoppage. The National Industrial Council now to be created is to comprise representatives of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, the Federation of British Industries and the General Council.

The equal representation of the Trade Union Congress is to have a body of say 64 members—32 members of the General Council representing the trade union side and the remaining 32 being drawn from the two employers' bodies. One function of this national council will be the establishment of conciliation boards of investigation in industrial disputes at the request of the parties involved before they reach the point of a lock-out or strike.

One Big Union Is Planned by Textile Workers

Resolution Is Passed by Employees in Cotton Trade at Annual Conference

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
BLACKPOOL—The United Textile Factory Workers' Association, at its annual conference, passed a resolution instructing the legislative council of the association to prepare a scheme for the federation of every amalgamation in the cotton trade into one big union for industrial and political purposes.

J. W. Ogden of the Weavers' Amalgamation said that the scheme would not involve interference in the affairs of each amalgamation. They had the spectacle at the present of local autonomy and what it meant. One district was involved in a disastrous lockout with the rest of the county standing by. With a unified organization the position which had arisen in Nelson would be impossible.

The conference also carried a resolution asking for the setting-up of a public court of inquiry by the Ministry of Labor before employers or work people could serve notice for lockout or strike, if requested by either party to the industrial dispute for a government inquiry into the cotton trade.

T. Shaw, Member of Parliament and secretary of the International Federation of Textile Workers, attacked the Government for its failure to ratify the Washington eight-hours convention. The workers said Mr. Shaw, trusted the Government, but so far as the present Ministry was concerned the Washington conventions were "dead." There was not, he alleged, the slightest intention of carrying it into effect.

JUGOSLAVIAN CRISIS IS STILL UNSOLVED

BELGRADE (AP)—King Alexander, convinced that the present Cabinet cannot endure in the face of the inflamed feeling in Croatia, asked, first, Stefan Stefanovich, and then the radical leader, Mr. Stanoyevitch to form a new Cabinet. Both failed, however, to compose the conflicting party differences and were obliged to resign their tasks.

It is now supposed that the only solution is the formation of an emergency Cabinet with an active general as Premier, as proposed last February by Stefan Raditch, wounded peasant leader.

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Heads Service League



MISS LENA HITCHCOCK
Washington Woman, Re-elected to Presidency of Overseas League.

Woman's Service League Is Invited to Paris in 1930

Minneapolis Is Selected for 1929 Convention at Closing Boston Session

Miss Lena Hitchcock of Washington was re-elected to the presidency of the Woman's Overseas Service League at the closing business session of its eighth annual convention, held in Boston. Miss Hitchcock was first elected president of the league in Denver in 1927. Miss Faustine Dennis and Miss E. E. Galloway of Washington were re-elected treasurer and corresponding secretary, and Miss Ellen Ide Kenney of Philadelphia was re-elected recording secretary.

Decision to hold the 1929 convention of the league in Minneapolis was reached at the meeting, and the invitation of the Paris post of the league to hold the 1930 convention in France discussed. The invitations of Miami and New York were also considered for 1930.

One of the pre-election features of the convention was a gathering of 21 of the women, who had served in the signal corps of the army overseas, at a luncheon where they were entertained by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Representation at the luncheon was distributed over widely separated points, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, as well as Boston being represented. Almost everyone of the women present was the wearer of a citation given during her service overseas.

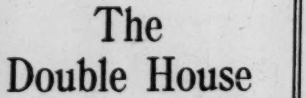
It was voted after considerable discussion to eliminate the solicitation of advertising from the league's magazine, Carry On, and to make up the deficit thus caused by an increase in the annual dues.

Many of the delegates attended the luncheon of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion. Among other guests were Miss Maud Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, Major-General C. P. Sumner, Preston Brown and Clarence Edwards, Brig.-Gen. William T. Jackson and Rear Admiral Philip Andrews.

J. H. WHITLEY REFUSES TO ACCEPT PEERAGE

LONDON—The announcement that the late Speaker of the House of Commons, J. H. Whitley, for "personal reasons" does not desire promotion to the peerage caused little surprise among his intimate colleagues in the House, where it was known that he desired to retire altogether from legislative and political duties when relinquishing his post in the lower house.

He is the first speaker for over 100 years who on retirement has not been so honored. It is generally assumed that Mr. Whitley will receive some other honor from the King, whose desire to comply with the House of Commons' request that some signal mark of royal favor should be conferred was communicated to the House by the Prime Minister yesterday.



The Double House

is becoming an increasingly important unit in the community building program as it helps many an owner "pay up." That a house of this type may be very attractively designed will be shown in an illustrated article

Tomorrow

on the Architecture Page

New Barnacle-Defying Paint Expected to Save Dry-Docking

Discovery Announced at Meeting of American Society for Testing Materials—Methods for Judging "Anti-Knock" Gasoline Explained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Discovery of a paint which will keep barnacles and other marine growths off the bottoms of vessels, thus saving the shipping industry enormous sums annually through drydocking and fuel costs, was announced here during the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Nearly 1000 leading engineers and natural scientists of the country whose pronouncements are regarded as authoritative, are attending the sessions. The anti-barnacle development, it was announced, is the culmination of years of investigation, and it will save the United States Navy alone more than \$50,000 yearly in fuel, since a barnacle-covered hull cuts a vessel's speed perceptibly. Added to this is the cost of drydocking and frequent cleaning.

"Anti-Knock" Fuel Forecast
Development of a moderate "anti-knock" automobile engine fuel and a motor which can successfully use this fuel at high compression was predicted for the near future by J. Henry Hill, chief chemist of the Atlantic Refining Company, of Philadelphia, in a paper entitled "The How and Why of Gasoline Performance."

A property of gasoline which receives more attention from the lay motorist than it deserves is mileage, said Mr. Hill. Leaving out benzol and alcohol blends and considering only gasoline in its various qualities, it can be accurately stated

HOME BELIEVED NO COMPETITOR OF INDUSTRIES

Economics Association Head Points to Changing Conception of Values

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DES MOINES, Iowa—The changing conception of the home—a place for affection, protection, culture, inspiration and individual expression rather than a competitor of modern industry—was held before the American Home Economics Association convention here by Miss Lita Bane, University of Wisconsin, president.

"There are distinct signs," she observed, "that our matter-of-fact age is finding itself unsatisfied with the simple and good and is seeking values less tangible and appeals having more depth and significance. We have not yet found a standard of living suited to this industrial age, but when we do it seems likely that intangible values will not be forgotten."

"Perhaps we shall change our whole conception of home, at least on its physical side," she said, "and admit that cannot compete with industry and that the processes carried on in it are for quite other reasons than efficiency. This has happened to some extent already with cooking and sewing."

She brought it quite all right for Mother to fry her own doughnuts for the reason that they have a savor not to be found in the baker's brand. To have freplaces and light candles simply for the sake of the candle thought permissible, but believed that the home is destined to fill a much larger place as a recreational center, for example, than as a place for home industries. She proposed a new word of usefulness for the home economist.

"Since home economists are trained to meet problems of feeding and care of families," she said, "I believe we should stand ready to assist when floods and other national disasters occur. I believe our program of work should provide some plan by which we can co-operate effectively in such emergencies."

Discussing school courses the speaker said: "It is my belief that many courses once necessary in college can now be carried by high schools, thus relieving the already too heavily loaded schedule of the college student, that in some cases two or even three diluted courses could well be combined to make one stimulating, meaningful course."

NAVAL FLIERS' ENTRY IN RACES SANCTIONED

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The Navy Department has sanctioned the participation of naval aircraft attached to the United States scouting fleet in seaplane races planned in connection with the Narragansett day motorboat regatta in August.

Admiral Charles F. Hughes, chief of naval operations, informed Clark Burdick, Representative in Congress, that he had authorized Capt. E. J. King, commanding the aircraft squadron, to permit seaplanes to take part in the regatta if their duties at the time do not interfere.

that, pound for pound, all gasolines give practically the same energy on burning and that they are, therefore, capable of giving identical mileage, he added.

One of the most discussed properties of gasoline is its susceptibility to "knocking" or detonation. The exact use of detonation is still unknown. It is apparently an abnormal course of combustion resulting in rapidly developed high pressures and manifesting itself in the sharp metallic "ping" which so annoys the average motorist.

Mr. Hill declared that "benzol is a very good 'anti-knock' fuel," and suggested mixing it with a fuel which shows a tendency to "knock." He said that color and gravity have "no bearing whatsoever on gasoline quality," but that volatility and detonation "now seem to tell us practically all we need to know about the quality of motor fuel."

Mr. Hill said that "many of the problems in unsatisfactory motor performance now laid at the door of the gasoline will be solved by improvement of motor design."

Gravity and color are sometimes misleading as guides to the value of lubricating oils for gasoline motors, a report declared, and "the public, in following these as sure tests for automobile oil, has been chasing a myth."

Engine carbonization comes little from oil, it was said, but mostly from improper gas combustion and engine design. The viscosity test was recommended for oils.

Seven Countries Send 13 Entries to Balloon Race

American Victory Would Gain Permanent Possession of Bennett Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—Thirteen entries representing seven countries are scheduled to participate in the seventh annual Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race, which will start from the Ford Airport, June 30. Three balloons are entered from this country, a like number from Germany and from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark and the Argentine Republic have one entry each. The latter two countries are taking part for the first time. England, as represented by the Royal Aero Club, has been compelled to withdraw its entry.

The outstanding pilot in the contest is Ernest Demuyter of Belgium, four times winner of this international contest, who is generally conceded to be the world's premier balloonist. Another leading contender is Maurice Bénéline, representing France. He holds the Gordon Bennett distance record, having won the 1912 race by traveling for 48 hours from Stuttgart, Ger., to Moscow, Russia, 124 miles. Hugo Kauken of Germany, holder of the world's endurance record in ballooning, is another notable entry. In 1913 he was carried from Germany far into Russia after 87 hours of balloon travel in a midwinter gale.

Three Represent United States

The United States is represented by an army entry to be piloted by Capt. W. E. Kepner and Lieut. William O. Eareckson, another entry sponsored by the American Business Club of Akron, with Clarence A. Palmer and J. W. Mell as pilots, and a third to be piloted by William C. Naylor and Russell Wherritt, both of Detroit.

There is added interest in the international balloon race this year because of the "Nigger" balloon.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Quest for Missing Continent Inspired by Plato's Writings

Crew of Young Men and Boys on Atlantis to Search Bottom of Sea With Dredge Whose Cable May Be Extended Three Miles in Depth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An oceanographic expedition, equipped to dredge for samples of the bottom of the sea at a depth of three miles, has just left here for a three months' cruise in the vicinity of the Azores.

The "missing continent" of Atlantis, described by Plato in several of his works as having disappeared into the sea, is one of the things which the expedition seeks to locate. It also hopes to throw light on the problem of whether the Americas were once physically connected with Europe and Africa.

Designed by Harvard Student

The crew is composed of nine young men and boys of prominent families. They are headed by Columbus O. Iselin 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, of New York. Their craft, the schooner Atlantis, was constructed from designs prepared by Harvard University geographers and oceanographers.

The dredge also was built from his designs. It includes a large apparatus with massive jaws, intended to close when it strikes the bottom.

THEATER SEATS AND POSTAGE TO BE CUT JUNE 29

\$3 Seats Will Be Just That and You Can Say "Wish You Were Here" for 1 Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Each resident of the United States will be able to cut a few cents from the expenditure column of his budget in the next few days when the Government lifts the tax from theater tickets and starts carrying the mails at reduced rates. On and after June 29, all theater tickets costing \$3 or less will be free from tax. The quotations, \$1.10, \$2.20 and \$3.30, familiar since the war, will disappear. The Government, however, will still collect 1 cent for each 10 cents of the amount paid for admission on higher-priced tickets.

The total of \$17,835,818.24 collected by the Treasury in 1927 in taxes on admissions to theaters and other places of amusement, will be somewhat diminished when the new law goes into effect. The tax on 50 and 75-cent seats was lifted by the Revenue Act of 1926.

Two days after the theater tax is lifted, new postal rates will become effective. Private mailing cards and postcards now requiring a 2-cent stamp will thereafter take only 1 cent. The "transient second class rate," the rate which the general public pays for merchandise and printed matter, will be reduced from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent for each two ounces.

The rate for newspapers, mailed by other than the publisher or news agent, now, 2 cents for two ounces will be cut in half.

A special rate is provided for library books mailed to readers by public libraries, organizations or associations not organized for profit, and when returned by the reader, the rate is 3 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound to any point within the first, second, or third zone, or within the state in which mailed.

Provision is made by the new law for the acceptance under certain regulations of business reply cards and envelopes, upon delivery of the cards and envelopes to the person or concern who originally mailed them. A postage charge of not exceeding 2 cents above the regular postage is made for this service.

The special handling postage charge on fourth-class matter reduced and graduated according to the weights of the parcels, namely, 10 cents for parcels weighing not more than 2 pounds, 15 cents for parcels weighing more than 2 pounds, but not exceeding 10 pounds, and 20 cents for parcels weighing more than 10 pounds.

Faithful Fire Horse Wins Grassy Haven

Covers Are to Come Off Feed Bins for "Nigger" Veteran in Brooklyn Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—For a fire horse, it was an exceptionally quiet parade. But "Nigger," whose races through the streets had been the admiration of many a schoolboy and animal lover of Brooklyn for years, did not seem to miss the clamor. Perhaps, in his simple way, he understood that freedom was greater than glamour. Perhaps, too, he was glad to realize that "there is no such thing as an alarm," for "Nigger" had been released from service.

This shiny black veteran member of a department that has gone over largely to motor power has at last arrived at a grassy field near Catskill, where he has decided not to worry any more over all this nonsense about a fire horse being old-fashioned.

The privilege of escorting "Nigger" on his last trip over city pavements was given to Michael J. Walsh, another "faithful" who has been with the fire department for 20 years.

Mr. Walsh had arranged for "Nigger's" safe-keeping on his daughter's farm near Catskill.

Message Bureau Aids Telephone Subscribers

SERVICE to supplement the telephone has just been opened here to enable subscribers to get their messages if they happen to be out when the telephone call is made. The new service is called the telephone message bureau, and has been inaugurated by James S. McCulloch, president of the New York Telephone Company.

The bureau has arranged with the telephone company that all subscribers who desire it will have their names listed in the telephone directory with the notation that if there is no answer to their telephone, the message bureau will receive the message from the bureau by telephone when the subscriber returns home or the bureau will mail the message at midnight for early morning delivery.

Sounds Democratic Keynote



CLAUDE G. BOWERS
Editorial Writer and Author of New York.

National Museum Would Illustrate Rise of Industry

Money Sought From Congress for \$7,500,000 Addition to Smithsonian Institution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Plans for a \$7,500,000 national museum to house exhibits showing the beginning, rise and present developments of American industry are being laid by Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution.

The present Smithsonian, Dr. Abbot says, is cramped even to its wings, and no more airplanes like the Spirit of St. Louis can be received without displacing some other exhibit of almost equal merit.

Proposals for a new kind of museum and the only one of its exact type in America are now under way, and receive the support of the Secretaries of War and Navy, Thomas Ewing, president of the New York National Museum of Engineering and Industry, and industrial leaders like Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

"American industry has taken the foremost place in the world," Dr. Abbot said. "A really adequate building should be constructed in which specimens of the great inventions and mechanisms could be adequately shown for the benefit of the general public."

In the new museum, for instance, the history of water travel would be shown, step by step, from the earliest dugout canoe to samples of latest submarines. In air transportation, almost complete models of heavier-than-air machines are already available, from the first clumsy fliers to Colonel Lindbergh's machine.

Automobile evolution would be made available for study. Examples already in the Smithsonian would be the nucleus. From the first one-cylinder motorcar, modeled on horse-and-carriage lines, the progress of this essentially American industry would be traced.

Mining history, lumbering, as well as manufacture, would find their place in the proposed building.

The matter has become of immediate concern because of plans to raze the old red brick Smithsonian by the extension of streets through the territory where it stands. This ancient landmark of the capital has long since been outgrown and houses most of the exhibits which are popularly said to be "in the Smithsonian."

Dr. Abbot hopes that Congress, at its next session, will appropriate \$10,000 for the preliminary estimates and plans, and later provide the funds for the museum. If Congress fails, an effort will be made to get public subscriptions. Dr. Abbot, however, looks to Congress for the museum.

KEYNOTER'S SPEECH 'INDICTS' G. O. P. BUT AVOIDS PROHIBITION

Claude G. Bowers, Temporary Chairman, Warmly Applauded From Opening Phrase of Stirring Oration

SOUNDS ANEW BRYAN NOTE IN PRAISE OF BUSINESS MEN

By WILLIS J. ABBOY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON—We are off on the tenth Democratic National Convention which I have attended as a reporter. The high spots in that series were, of course, the Chicago convention of 1896, which Bryan fanned to passion with the eloquence of his "cross-of-gold" speech, and the riot of Madison Square Garden four years ago, the echoes of which reverberate in the aisles here. But the convention which lends itself most to comparison with this one is that of Chicago in 1884, in which I happened to be a page. Like this it was held in a great temporary structure erected for the purpose and dubbed the Wigwam. As now, the fight hinged upon a New York candidate, but there resemblance ends. For while here at Houston Tammany is forcing its favorite son upon a largely doubting, and at points hostile, national Democracy, in 1884 the Democrats of the Nation forced Grover Cleveland upon a hostile and resistant Tammany. Perhaps the antithesis may be carried into the two campaigns, for Cleveland was triumphantly elected and passed into history as one of the Nation's great Presidents.

Now Tammany is enthusiastic. We all know that its candidate will be nominated on the first ballot, if considerations of strategy do not impel the conquerors to permit the losers the empty honor of giving their own favorite sons a complimentary ballot.

Critical Comment

The unnecessary and unexplained delay of the proceedings of the Democratic convention, coupled with a skyrocketing of prices for food, service and other necessities in the leading hotels, owned by those responsible for bringing the gathering here, has aroused widespread critical comment among the delegates. Contrary to previously announced plans and the printed program the schedule of activities for the first day's session was laid over 24 hours, and no explanation was available from any responsible source.

The program called for the keynote speech and the naming of nominees so they could officially get to work at once. This is the customary procedure. Instead of following this plan, as had been previously announced, the managers of the convention held a brief opening service at noon and immediately adjourned the session until night. The night session was taken up with the keynote address and the naming of nominees. It was too late for any of them to meet and their work was necessarily laid over until the following day. This lost an entire day and will delay the completion of the work of the convention that much.

From certain quarters the information was forthcoming that Houston promoters who led in bringing the convention to the city wish to keep it over the week-end.

This information spread through the delegations stirred considerable indignation, coupled with the jumping of food and service prices. The leading hotel in the city is owned by one of the chief promoters of the convention here. Since the convention opened food prices have gone up 25 per cent in this hostelry. Charges for other services have also risen proportionately. Clothing prices have also gone up from \$5 to \$10, men's suits of white linen that were selling for \$14 and \$15 were boosted to \$20 and \$25 over night.

Smith on First Ballot!

One of the most violent rainstorms imaginable swept Houston for three hours, and the clouds had not yet rolled away when the delegates and some 15,000 damp but enthusiastic spectators trooped into the hall for the first evening session.

Perhaps the spectators manifested a shade more of enthusiasm than those who are in the performance of duty, for disquieting rumors spread about the hall that systematic endeavors are being made to prolong the convention until Saturday. Nothing but a definite plan could accomplish this end, for there are practically no contests to cause delay.

Governor Smith can be nominated on the first ballot, if his managers so desire, it is believed, and, indeed may be thus nominated despite the preference for a simulated contest. The platform offers little promise of a serious contest. Prohibition alone will be a bone of contention, but as the feeling is strong that no plank can be either so weak or so dry as to embarrass Governor Smith in his fixed determination to be the candidate, a compromise plank will be formulated.

But despite this apparent lack of any serious ground of controversy the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announces that it will meet Wednesday morning and sit all night.

Play for Delay

The feeling is strong that the play for delay is made in the interests of Houston's subscribers to the convention fund. But despite grumbling, the convention settled down comfortably to listen to the keynote speech of Temporary Chairman Claude G. Bowers. It had been announced in advance as a pronunciation of peculiar pep and an indictment

ment of unprecedented violence under which the Republicans would squirm.

Mr. Bowers is an editorial writer on the New York Evening World, the author of notable historical studies of Jefferson and Jackson. Not without experience of practical politics as a Senator's secretary at Washington, he combines, happily, the experience of historian, journalist and politician. He has been well presented, but his best claim to the earnest attention of this convention is the eloquent speech he made at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington last January.

Bowers Cheered
But he captures the great gathering with his first phrase, "The American Democracy has mobilized today to wage a war of extermination against privilege and pillage." Rounding the sonorous periods of his exordium, he declared, "We battle for the honor of the Nation besmirched and bedraggled by the most brazen and shameless carnival of corruption that ever blackened the reputation of a decent and respectable people." Those at the convention, happy in this challenge to the political foe, and rejoicing in the promise of a real fighting campaign, rose as one man and cheered the orator to the skies.

But as the speaker went on we began to wonder whether the note of defiance thus sounded at the outset could be maintained. In political oratory as in all political careers, it is sometimes fatal to thunder in the index. And so we, who with printed advance copies of the speech before us, follow the speaker in his course, and the bursts of applause grow fewer and fewer, less enthusiastic. A tribute to Woodrow Wilson arouses the most spontaneous outbreak of real enthusiasm, while an ironic reference to the "Little Green House in K Street" elicits contemptuous laughter. But it was apparent that those portions of the speech which represented the most careful analysis of political conditions evoked the least applause.

Mr. Bowers is an adept phrase maker, and knows how to fit his art to the needs of the political moment. The Democrats have looked upon the somewhat futile revolt of the "embattled farmers" at Kansas City and hope to add them to their own ranks. And so when Mr. Bowers declares impressively, "We demand that the hand of privilege be taken out of the farmers' pocket and off the farmers' throats," we are less inclined to the first ebullience of enthusiasm the convention has yet shown.

Hardly had the cheering begun when the standard of North Dakota—where Democrats are as few as banana plants—went dancing down the aisle to be followed by practically all the rest. Unimportant perhaps, but an index to the Democratic plan of campaign which is to proffer to the farmers all the dubious nostrums which the Republicans at Kansas City refused them.

Having paid the farmers his modicum of praise, the orator goes on to toss bouquets to the business man. And here I rub my eyes and am transported in memory to the roaring hall in Chicago in 1896, Bryan then was defying those whom he called plutocrats and declaring that the business man was not necessarily the jammer of bank parlors of the directors of monopolistic corporations. Mr. Bowers is sounding anew the Bryan note, in less sonorous periods, but with almost precisely the same words. Does it portend a new Bryan campaign, a new effort to unite the farmers, working people and small business men in an assault upon established business conditions? If so, the task is a long and strange hands to Tammany and its imitators in the cities from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate.

Plea for Tammany
Withal I would commend as a patriotic duty to all citizens the reading of Mr. Bowers' speech. A partisan document it is, to be sure. Probably every word of it has been submitted to those who conduct the strategy of the Smiths. It is a shrewd plea for the establishment of Tammany in national favor. It is indiscriminate in its eulogy of his party, and not too scrupulous in the indictment of the Republican organization. But it should enliven upon the consciousness of every American, regardless of party, a comprehension of how powerful is the weapon put in the hands of the opposition by such misfeasance in office as characterized much of the Harding Administration.

It is easy to dismiss the speech as merely destructive. In it was not one word about prohibition, of which all this convention is talking. There was no reference to candidates. All was a fierce indictment of the party in power.

That the incidents condemned occurred during an administration long since passed out of existence may lessen their political significance today, and does emphasize the fact that the Republican Party is fortunate in having chosen for its standard bearer this year Texas who is not only untainted by that record, but amply able in his own person to give assurance against its repetition.

Sam Houston Hall Likened to Square Humanity Platter

"Bleachers" on Three Sides, With Speakers' Platform on the Fourth

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—As the convention came together, Sam Houston Hall lay under a hot Texas sun like a great square platter of humanity. A low arched roof hid it, but there was some comfort in the fact that the lid did not clamp down tightly. Between the upper edges of the scooped-up sides of the platter and the roof-edge, a 15-foot open space ran all around the hall, permitting circulation of air that was at least fresh and unconfined.

The scooped-up sides which sloped from the convention hall on east and north and south were lined with spectators' seats, like the bleachers of a baseball park. But most of the 16,000 seats were on the ground level, in a vast square in the center of the platter. The alternates and many hundreds of spectators likewise were on this lower level. There were no galleries.

The west side of the square was the convention platform arranged in the row family style, with long rows of seats for important personages and a small speakers' stand projecting, like a tiny pier in a sea of humanity, exactly from the center of the platform proper. In place at the front of the pier was the silver-plated microphone stand, the only one of its kind, used first at the Republican Convention at Kansas City two weeks ago.

State flags draped along under the rafters of the central section of the hall, above the delegates, provided a pleasing variation from the usual stiff manner of convention hall interior decorating. But the real centerpiece of the many thousands of yards of vari-colored flags and bunting was a 30-foot reproduction of the great seal of the United States, placed amid a cluster of American flags to form a background for the convention platform itself.

One other feature distinguished the newly built hall, with its wooden benches, beams and rafters still delightfully fragrant with the odor of the Mississippi pine woods. Along under the roof, in two rows down from the delegate sections, the architect had placed 10 special platforms for photographers.

Hoover Will Win East, Mills Says

G. O. P. Welcomes Chance to Defeat Tammany. He Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Republican Party feels no apprehension over the statement made recently by leading delegates that the presidential campaign will center in the east, but on the contrary, it "welcomes New York as the battle ground where it can defeat the aspirations of Tammany Hall to place its favorite son in the White House," Charles L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, told the Kings County Republican Committee here.

"The Republican Party has offered in Mr. Hoover and Mr. Curtis not only the very best men to be found in our party, but beyond question the best to be found in the Nation," Mr. Mills said. "New York will join with the rest of the Nation in endorsing the record of the Coolidge administration and in insuring four more years of prosperity by the triumphant election of the man who, in every respect, is worthy to succeed our great President."

A candidate for President of the United States should typify the best in American life, standards, ideals and purposes, he declared, adding that Mr. Hoover meets all these requirements because his training has equipped him to handle intricate world problems and furnish the leadership which will enable the Nation to control them for the common good.

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Protecto Shield, Inc., 17 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

On the Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent

HOUSTON, Tex.—Even if they are well known, it is difficult to recognize persons in the great convention hall with such vast masses that constantly move and shift. Light colors predominate, the women wearing figured crepes and light silks, swisses and laines, the men in linen or Palm Beach suits.

Fans flutter, mechanical ones and those waved by hand. A man was doing a good business selling fans bearing the legend, "Keep Cool with Coolidge." Individual mechanical fans were attached to some of the seats designed for favored persons.

The interior of the building is new and light-colored so that the new wood and the bunting blend together with the summer attire of men and women to make a great vista of summer-time coloring.

The arrival of Mrs. Smith, wife of the candidate for the convention's highest honor, sat in a box with Mrs. John J. Glynne, her sister-in-law, on one side and Miss Rose Pedrick, her secretary, on the other, her son and daughter behind her. She wore lilacs of the valley sent by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz with the legend, "Good Luck."

The wife of the Governor of New York is not loquacious but she vouchsafed the information that she had talked over the long-distance telephone with the Executive Mansion in Albany and that she was well satisfied with the way everything looked.

Some distance away sat the widow of the last Democratic President, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who is the recipient of much attention by the Democrats in conclave here. Mrs. Wilson, whose gown was of shaded violet with a hat of the deeper hue, followed the proceedings with deep interest. It had been reported that she would second the nomination of Governor Smith. When asked about this she smiled and said, "I think you know me well enough to know what the answer would be to that."

Mrs. Wilson never makes speeches nor has she declared her preference for any candidate before the convention.

Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, is expected to be the only woman seconding the nomination of Smith. Mrs. Ross, by the way, denies that she is wet, but admits that she is strong for Smith.

As the Democrats made their way toward the convention hall for the first evening session a storm which had been darkening the skies and deluging the streets subsided, the clouds piled up with warm flims along the edges of the murky masses. The grumbling of those who were trying to reach the hall through the puddles and wet gravel was suddenly checked when someone exclaimed, "Look, there is a rainbow!" Everyone looked relieved, and a man shouted, "The Democrats are always chasing rainbows; no wonder there is one tonight."

When applause for Woodrow Wilson burst forth in Mr. Bowers' speech one of the first men to get to his feet was Bernard Baruch. As his tall form and clear features were silhouetted against the background of flags it was recalled how far he was trusted by Wilson.

When Claude Bowers reached the place in his speech where the "farmers" of North Dakota and other agricultural states reached out to grasp the standards of their respective delegates, the carrying throng quivering through the aisles, the hand played such bucolic airs as "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" and "Hail, Hall, the Gang's All Here." Industrial New Jersey tardily seized its standard and joined the march. Then there was a shout. Porto Rico was in line. States and territories marched and shouted.

In the delegation from the District of Columbia, which was threatened with a contest on arrival, is James W. Bryant, who added to his name and fame by his zeal and success in financing the New National Press Club building in Washington. Other delegates were Rolfe W. Bolling, brother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, formerly of New York, who now maintains a home in the national capital, and is active in the Women's Democratic Club and other party activities.

In the front row on the platform sits District of Columbia Committee member Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank, and a generous contributor to the party.

There is much interest in the successor to Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Missouri as vice-chairman. Mrs. Blair has enjoyed the prestige of occupying the highest position of any woman in a political organization. She was next in line to the chairmanship, while Mrs. Alvin T. Hart, Republican vice-chairman, was third vice-chairman. She has now been moved up to second vice-chairman but that is still below the place accorded to Mrs. Blair.

Mrs. Blair goes out on her own motion. Among those most prominently mentioned to succeed her are Mrs. Bernice Pyke of Ohio and Mrs. Florence Early of Kansas.

Taxis are limited in number in Houston, and a line of buses has been put on between the main hotels and the Convention Hall. Returning from the night session one woman whispered to another, "That man over there looks familiar. Isn't he a candidate?"

"Well, it is not Reed," said her friend firmly. "Maybe it is Cordell Hull."

"It couldn't be Dan Moody, could it?"

The other shook her head. "No, he is not a candidate. It might be George."

It happened to be Barkley of Kentucky, and he has been mentioned, although not very loudly as a possible candidate.

The Virgin Islands made their bow on the national political stage when the roll of the Democratic convention was called.

Standing on a seat at the convention hall after adjournment and looking the delegates over, stood two newly-arrived delegates in broad-brimmed hats. After his inspection of the crowd one turned to the other and remarked with a note of disgust, "You can't tell a congressman from a cowpuncher."

Great is the Jones family of Houston, Tex., of which Jesse H. is the head. He lives in a magnificent suite in his new hotel, the Lamar, with galleries and gardens. He owns the Democratic Building in which the national committee has its offices. Halfway between it and the Rice Hotel, which he also owns, a large new modern building is going up. "Being built for Jesse H. Jones," a placard gives notice. He is president of the company owning the Chronicle, one of the leading papers of Houston, and which, by the way, had a strong editorial urging Democratic support of prohibition.

A young woman who had been having difficulty in settling herself in a hotel was complaining about it. A man in the group to whom she was talking said quietly, "Maybe I can help you to get a room in the Rice Hotel." "Oh, I suppose you are"

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the brother of Jesse Jones," she retorted lightly. "Yes, I am," he said quietly—and he was.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who has been in Houston for several days helping the dry forces, said that to many eastern people who had never been in Texas Houston was a revelation. She had praise, too, for the beautiful gardens, and Mrs. Peabody knows something about gardens, for she has fine ones at her estate at Beverly, Mass.

A convention hotel lobby is a curious thing, an epitome of the Democratic and political side of a convention. Notables are for the most part entertained in private homes or they rent houses for the term of the convention. They mingle little with the mob of the lobby, whereby they miss something.

The newcomers pause in the lobby as they arrive to see what it is all about. As soon as they have been to their rooms, washed up and changed their clothes they hurry back lest they may have missed something.

A band comes in. It plays blattantly. Then the instruments tune down and someone sings. There are screeches of delight and a general uproar echoes through the place as a popular melody crashes and blares. The crowd thickens. Views are sought and given. Delegates meet men whom they have not seen for four years. The women folks have their reunions. Patrons of the hotel struggle to get through the crowds to the elevators, which are so inadequate that many walk up and down.

A burst of applause. A figure in the party has arrived. The outskirts take up the shouting, although they do not know what it is about. The hoarse shouts of boys excited to the street outside come in at the doors. "Buy a handkerchief!" calls out a youth, holding out squares of cotton cloth to perspiring men as they pass in and out.

"A cane, buy a cane, a Democratic cane," calls a girl in trig khaki uniform.

The crowd closes in upon itself. Patrons strive to make their way from the mail or information desk, and maneuver their way as best they can.

A girl early started out pinning "Al" Smith badges on the Texans. Some of them looked a bit sheepish, but they wore the badges.

The crowd thins a bit now and then, but it never wholly disappears.

The mezzanine is almost as busy as the lobby, as the Smith cohorts have all the rooms at one end and the Reed folks those at the other—not quite so numerous.

Contributions which Negroes of Houston made toward the building of the \$300,000 Convention Hall brought them a place of their own in the audience. It was designated as "the colored section," with a Negro gatekeeper. Donations from Negroes totaled \$1500. It was reported by a spokesman. Those who contributed \$100 each received a complete set of convention tickets, and the \$25 gives a day's admission. A number of single tickets were also distributed.

Christian Science Churches Unite in Hospitality Rooms

Convention Visitors and Delegates Get Cordial Welcome

By a Staff Correspondent
HOUSTON, Tex.—The Christian Scientists of Houston are extending hospitality to visitors during convention week.

Beautiful rooms have been opened in the Niels Esperson Building. Here one may read, meet friends, obtain information and make contacts with the Christian Scientists of Houston.

The building is conveniently located down town near Sam Houston Hall, where the sessions of the convention are held and near the Rice and other hotels containing headquarters and housing most of the delegates. The building is a beautiful one, its lighted tower serving as a beacon by night and standing out clearly in the day time.

The rooms temporarily used by the Christian Scientists for the accommodation of out-of-town people are on the second floor. Not only are they commodious and restful, but they are beautifully furnished. Parker Edwards, a well-known decorator, having lent some of his valuable antiques for the purpose.

Here one may sit in a chair grown more beautiful with the centuries and that have passed since it was made by hand and look upon tapestries such as are ordinarily seen only in museums; on a beautiful old French desk, tables and ancient carved candle sticks.

Flowers are in abundance. Above all there is a warm welcome and personal interest that transcends all else and makes the stranger feel that he is among friends. He who visits this haven of rest with its artistic background will carry away a memory of Houston with a different side from that of the delegates and visitors who have known nothing but the hurly burly of the hotels and the great concourse of the convention hall.

The four churches of Houston united to make this thoughtful provision for visitors.

AIRPLANE SUPPLANTS MOTOR CAR AT FAIR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The airplane will supplant the automobile as a feature of the industrial exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. Fair officials have announced that instead of the motorcar show, which has been part of previous state exhibitions, the 1928 fair here Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 will have an airplane show.

The plane exhibit was decided upon after the idea was broached by Gen. Fred L. Zimmerman and approved by the air service committee of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

A building has been set apart on the fair grounds for the airplane display and upwards of 20 planes are to be exhibited together with other equipment. Plans are being made also to have school children and adults show model planes.

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Children get into things—everything. And so do their animal playfellows... then track garbage into the house.

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Careful parents and good neighbors will investigate the INCINERATOR... finding that it can be installed in a few minutes, is easy to operate, and costs but little.

Call on your gas company for demonstrations of incineration, house heating, cooking, water heating, refrigeration and other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.

get rid of the garbage with Gas

For the information of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this is one, is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting facts about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home and business.

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AIRPLANE SUPPLANTS MOTOR CAR AT FAIR

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BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

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**BOLIVIA HAS DENIED
MOBILIZATION RUMOR**

Minister. Recently there had been reports from Sao Paulo that Bolivia was receiving shipments of arms through that port, but this was not confirmed. The Minister's denial has met a reassuring response in Paraguayan official and unofficial circles.

For Mezzo Voice.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
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429 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a wide-brimmed hat and a patterned shirt. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The image is framed by a thick black border.

R. E. SHEPHERD
Wichita Falls' Chief Executive,
Who Entertains Delegates.

(Continued from Page 1)

and William B. Mayo, president and chief engineer, respectively, of the Ford Motor Company. Flying delegations representing various commercial organizations also are planning to attend, according to responses being received from invitations mailed to the 1800 chambers of commerce in the United States.

HARBOR FUNDS APPROVED
WASHINGTON (AP) — Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, has approved approximately \$1,000,000 in allotments for maintenance and improvement of rivers and harbor works.

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with short, dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

Paul Thompson
CLEM SHAVER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Mr. Caldwell has been an outspoken member of the commission. He at first put himself on record against the proposal to equalize the number of radio stations, power and frequencies by zones, under the clause of the 1928 act, but after Congress approved the step, he acquiesced and has been working to carry through the necessary details. These involve particular pressure on the eastern states, including New

Michael H. Cahill, president of the Utica National Bank and Trust Company, was named president to succeed John McHugh, executive chairman of the Chase National Bank. Arthur W. Loasby, president of the Equitable Trust Company, was selected as vice-president. W. H. Radcliffe, secretary and treasurer of the Rockland County Trust Company, Nyack, was chosen treasurer, to succeed J. M. Kinney, vice-president of the Liberty Bank of Buffalo, and Edward J. Gallien was elected secretary.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

The two educators indorsing the pamphlet were F. L. Pinet, secretary,

A survey of textbooks was voluntarily undertaken in the State, but no actual report was ever made, Mr. Jones told the commission.

"Kiwanis was first brought to the average business man as only a luncheon club," Mr. Cummings said. "Even then it was possible to satisfy the spirit of fellowship, but Kiwanis first began its tremendous growth when men used it to express their real selves in giving services to humanity."

James P. Neal of Olympia, Wash., and Charles F. Adams of Calgary, Alberta, Can., were elected vice-presidents.

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MODERN YOUTHS SEEK CULTURE WITH VOCATIONS

Report of Y. M. C. A. Council
Calls for Study Courses
of Wide Application

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The modern young man just starting his career is quite as keenly interested in cultural, economic, and social education as in vocational training and kindred subjects which deal more specifically with his advancement in business, according to a report presented to the educational council of the Young Men's Christian Association at its ninth annual session just held here.

The report, which dealt with informal nonvocational education work carried on in 27 Y. M. C. A. schools throughout the country, was presented by William F. Hirsch, senior secretary, and Thomas H. Nelson, of the national educational staff of the association.

The report emphasized the increasing demand for classes built around such subjects as the development of cultural interests, practical application of the teachings of Christianity, ethics, current events, modern social problems, social welfare, law for laymen, thrift and economic problems, etiquette, manners and dress.

Another sign of the times, it said, is the great demand for extracurricular activities under such general classifications as professional clubs, debating and public speaking, music, religious studies, athletic clubs and activities, dramatic societies, fraternities, publications, and friendship and hobby groups.

It urged that greater emphasis be placed on "the understanding of human relationships," analyzing of the "job" and of the organization of which it is a part, and development of co-operation among men, and that less attention be given to methods of increasing production, handling labor, materials, and machinery, and training foremen for new jobs.

The report described an innovation in public speaking continuation work, known as "The Abraham Lincoln Public Speaking Club," which, it said, is spreading widely throughout the country. The clubs seek to express the characteristics of Abraham Lincoln and to be guided in their civic responsibilities by his ideas and understanding of government.

Marshal Pilsudski Resigns His Office

Premiership Is Taken Over by
Mr. Bartel—Two Other
Minor Changes

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Cabinet of Marshal Pilsudski has resigned, and a new Cabinet, under Mr. Bartel, has been formed.

Marshal Pilsudski relinquished only his premiership, retaining his portfolio as Minister of War. The reorganization of the Cabinet, therefore, involved merely the transfer of Mr. Bartel as Vice-Premier to the leading post in the Cabinet.

There were also two minor changes, the appointments of Mr. Sijalowski as Minister of Education and Mr. Kuhn as Minister of Transportation.

Marshal Pilsudski is planning to take an extended leave early in July.

Marshal Pilsudski, who was Premier and Minister of War, assumed these posts shortly after the coup d'état of 1926 when the Witos cabinet was overthrown.

The Marshal was elected President by the Assembly, but declined the position and Prof. Ignace Moscicki was elected on his recommendation.

tion and has since been President of the Republic.

Mr. Bartel, who was Premier for a short time between the Witos cabinet and the assumption of the premiership in October, 1926, by Marshal Pilsudski, was Deputy-Prime Minister in the Pilsudski cabinet.

Jubilee of Congo Mission Honored

Session of Baptist Congress in
Toronto Is Devoted to
Foreign Missions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—"World Missions" was the subject of discussion at the evening session of the fourth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance in Toronto.

In his address S. J. Moore, ex-chairman of the Canadian Foreign Mission Board, said: "It is a shame that the church, rich in this world's goods, and abundantly able to provide the means, is backward in accepting missionaries for service. I venture the statement that there will be spent within the next 12 months by this audience enough money in pleasure and recreation to provide, if it were laid upon the altar, the means of sending 1000 additional missionaries."

The address of Dr. I. Chiba of Tokyo, Japan, was delivered by his son, Mr. Chiba said: "Christianity has now become one of the greatest spiritual forces in Japan." The speaker pointed out that Christian education had been the beginning of the Protestant church in Japan.

In discussing the Chinese situation, the Rev. C. G. McDaniel said: "We have a new China. Out of the present war in China there will come forth a new nation. Old China is the mother of the new. Therefore, there will be physical and mental resemblances." The speaker doubted if conditions had been worse in China than they would have been in any other country in the world under similar circumstances. There were no Russian advisers in the army or Government and Communists were being weeded out as fast as they were being discovered.

The jubilee of the Congo field was the subject of the address by the Rev. Thomas Lewis of London. Missionaries, he said, had now entered 2000 miles into the interior. There were 70,000 Christians on the banks of the Congo and 100,000 were in touch with the preaching of the Gospel.

STREAM OF WHEAT STARTS FROM WEST

Railways Are Well Prepared
to Handle Rush

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LINCOLN, Neb.—The stream of wheat from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, which is expected to supply around 315,000,000 bushels, or more than 40 per cent of the country's total, has started. H. G. Taylor of the American Railway Association stated here that the railroads are well prepared to handle the crops in Oklahoma and Kansas. The rush from these states will be over before the bulk of the grain starts moving in Nebraska.

The Santa Fe Railroad has 20,000 box cars stored on its tracks in Kansas and Oklahoma, he said, the Rock Island 5000, the Union Pacific 6000 and the Burlington 6000, and the other roads in proportion. They expect to handle all wheat offered, despite the new problem presented by the quick harvesting of the combines.

Winter wheat production has improved considerably in Nebraska recently and harvesting is getting under way. A big increase in acreage to be harvested by combines is found in western Nebraska. The increase in the northwestern part of the State is about 40 per cent.

Standard Type of Freight Car to Be Adopted

Efficient Equipment Aids in
Setting Record of Safety
on Rail Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A determined effort to effect maximum safety for passenger and freight trains by concentration upon improvement of road beds, track, and equipment is now being carried on by the railroads of the country. It was announced during the annual convention of the mechanical division of the American Railway Association here.

As a result of the safety campaign, it was said by G. E. Smart of Montreal, newly elected chairman of the mechanical division, only 10 fatalities occurred in 1927 in train mishaps on the 235,000 miles of railroad of the Class I lines, as compared with 79 in 1926, and larger numbers in previous years. This, Mr. Smart declared, constitutes a "most unusual record" and is a tribute to the efficiency of the safety campaign.

Another phase of the campaign, it was said, is the "tightening up of specifications" for equipment, such as car wheels and axles, and more rigid inspection.

Freight claim losses over all lines during the past year amounted to \$38,000,000 in round figures, representing a slight increase over 1926. The increase, it was declared, was largely due to rough handling of freight trains and cars by railroad employees, and intensive efforts will be made to correct this situation while stringent regulations relative to loading of cars, both closed and open, will be enforced.

Mr. Smart announced that the railroads are now engaged in a movement to reduce the variety and sizes of freight cars, standardizing this form of equipment. This will not only effect economy in equipment purchase, he said, but will enable railroads to carry smaller sizes of repair parts, since there will be fewer types of cars. Such standardization will greatly expedite movement of freight, also, it was said, because a freight car from one road, when on another line, will not be held up awaiting repairs.

Iowa Girls Happy Over 4-H Success

First Convention All on Their
Own Wins Congratulations
—Much Progress Shown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMES, Ia.—The first 4-H Girls Club state convention held here proved entirely successful, according to Miss Josephine Arngvist, state leader of 4-H Girls Clubs, who has obtained outstanding results in this work.

A feature of the convention was a pageant, a story of the development of the farm women from 1828 to 1928. This was the first time such a feature had been attempted. The pageant was enacted before a queen elected by the girls from their number. Miss Esther Miller of Page County, who wore a simple cotton dress which she made herself, was the choice of the convention.

Each county was allowed one candidate; the requirement was that she

Every Inch a "Queen"



MISS ESTHER MILLER
Page County (Ia.) "Queen" of
Pageant Depicting Development of
Farm Women.

should be "queenly in appearance, have good posture, should walk well," and that she should have a joy and a lift in her face that was the real reflection of right thinking and right living.

In contrast with the 35 girls who attended the first short course conducted by the extension bureau of Iowa State College in 1920 was the attendance of 2700 at the recent convention, averaging 16 years of age.

ENGINEERS STATE DEMANDS
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The conduct of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers here endorsed a "shorter week" and authorized a campaign to procure a federal enactment requiring two engineers to every locomotive.

Former Brakeman Gives New Building for Working Girls

Dormitory Costing \$350,000
Opened in East St. Louis,
Where He Started

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—A dormitory for working girls, costing \$350,000, which was contributed by a former brakeman now a wealthy Chicago executive, has been opened in East St. Louis, the scene of his early labors for financial success.

The donor is Walter P. Murphy, who 35 years ago was wearing only overalls and coupling freight cars on the old Cairo Short Line Railway, now a part of the Illinois Central system. Today he is executive head of an extensive railroad equipment business. Hours devoted to work on patents while he was brakeman have brought their reward.

The modern three-story building is being operated by the Y. W. C. A. at the wish of the donor. Mr. Murphy had one sister, whose name was Buellah, hence the dormitory is to be known as the "Buellah Building." The gift will cut living costs substantially for the business girls to whom the rooms are let. The weekly charge varies from \$6 to \$10 a person, which includes two meals a day.

The dormitory has 75 rooms and there is also a large sleeping porch, gymnasium, guest rooms, and library. There is also a large sewing room equipped with full-length mirrors, cutting tables, sewing machines and forms for fitting. Another chamber is called the kimono room, equipped with chafing dishes and little round tables, where the guests may rather at evening over a wels rabbit or a pot of fudge.

ROBERT B. MANTELL HAS PASSED ON

Shakespearean Producer Be-
gan Stage Career in 1876

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J. (AP)—Robert Bruce Mantell, Shakespearean actor and producer, has passed on here.

Regarded as one of the ablest actors of his time in the portrayal of romantic parts, depicting youth, beauty and the nobler traits of character, Mr. Mantell has been described as "the last of an illustrious race" in the field of tragic drama. He evinced a love for the stage when he reached his teens. His parents wished him to study law, but books held no attraction for him, and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a wine merchant near his home at Atlantic Highlands. Remaining in this position for five years, he embraced every opportunity to appear in amateur theatricals.

His stage debut was made in 1876, under the name of R. Hudson, when he appeared as the sergeant in "Arrah-na-Pogue." Continuing

through the provinces, he supported such actors as Charles Matthews, Barry Sullivan and Dion Boucicault, and made his first appearance on the American stage in 1878 at Albany, N. Y., in "Romeo and Juliet," with Mme. Modjeska.

His first tour of the United States was made in 1882, when he began at the Grand Opera House, New York, as Sir Clement Huntingford in "The World," and subsequently appeared in this, "The Roman Rye" and other productions from coast to coast. Shakespearean plays in which he excelled included "Othello," "Richard III," "King Lear," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Macbeth."

New Home Planned for Working Girls

NEW YORK—Negotiations for another clubhouse here for girls working on a small salary have just been consummated with the Girls' Home Club acquiring title to a six-story building on West Eighty-ninth Street, just off Riverside Drive.

Work of remodeling the structure will start at once. It is intended to have accommodations for 30 girls, preference to be given to graduates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York.

The residents of the new clubhouse will be required to pay not more than \$3 a week, and some not more than \$5, depending on their earnings. Mrs. Regina Dreier Stroock, daughter of the late Jacob Dreier, Jeweler, has been a leader in this project, and a gift from Aaron Naumberg assures the upkeep. The announcement made by the club refers to the lack of care which young people away from home sometimes experience and to this last effort as one of the "steps being taken to bring about the necessary protection."

A woman trained in home economics will be in charge and home life and proper surroundings will be emphasized.

"University on Wheels" Carries Student to "Nature's Laboratory"

"Classrooms" Are Rocky Deserts, Alpine Meadows
and Primeval Forests in Medicine Bow Region—
Geology and Botany Studied "in the Raw"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LARAMIE, Wyo.—The idea of absorbing learning on a floating university has become familiar, but the University of Wyoming claims to have established the first "university on wheels."

Motor caravans have carried students of the University of Wyoming and Columbia University for several seasons now to a novel school for studying the natural sciences in the laboratory of nature.

A camp is located in the Medicine Bow National Forest, site of many scenes made famous in Wister's "The Virginian," at an altitude of 9000 feet. From there cars transport the students in weekly expeditions to the "classrooms"—rocky deserts, alpine meadows, and primeval forests, often two or three hundred miles from the camp.

Modeled after a hunting lodge, the camp is used during the week-ends for writing up notes of the expeditions made during the week.

The whole plan is much the same as that of Prof. Louis Agassiz, when he established a school of practical natural science on an island in Buzzard's Bay in Massachusetts. He reasoned that the place to study botany, zoology and the natural sciences was not in the classroom, but in the out-of-doors, where the student could identify the actual objects, and that until he could do so the subject was not of much value to him.

Isolated as they are from civilization, the students in the Wyoming school live a rigorous outdoor life.

There is nothing to detract from serious study. While in camp or on an expedition they sleep in teepees and eat in typical round-up style. Their day begins at 6 o'clock. The hour before the evening meal is customarily used by an instructor in discussion of the results of the group's findings, and a social hour around the camp fire follows dinner.

Unusual opportunity to study geology and zoology is offered in the region traversed. It is possible to see strata upturned here that correspond to the appearance of the earth's crust to a depth of about 50,000 feet.

Every geological period is declared to be represented, and ancient sea invasions have deposited sediments that now tell their legends in fossils. Much light has been thrown on the age of the earth by studying the layers of rock so conveniently displayed. The Medicine Bow forest is the habitat of much wild life and is a splendid location also for studying zoology and botany.

At the end of the sessions special trips are made to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and to Yellowstone Park.

AIR MAIL CONTRACT LET

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., of New York, was low bidder for the one-way air mail route from New York to Montreal via Albany. The bid was 98 cents per mile, while the Albany Air Service, Inc., the only other bidder, offered \$1. The Canadian line holds the contract from the Canadian Government for the southbound trip from Montreal to New York.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

"Good morning, motor"



GOOD morning, Boss. Say, talking about horrible examples, you ought to look over that car next door. He was just gasp-

ing the sad tale across the hedge. Seems that his boss is a bargain hunter—drives all over town looking for cheap hobo gas. Whenever he sees a pump with a cut price, he fills the tank. Buys his oil at the same places. If ever a motor was afflicted that poor car. He's so choked up he can hardly inhale his gas. His bearings are so worn and loose, it sounds like a milk wagon going over cobbles even when he's idling. Says his cylinders are in terrible shape. When he was new a year ago, he did eighteen to the gallon and only gets about seven now. Ain't it a pity, Boss? There ought to be a law against abusing motors."

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OUR own big automotive fleet is fueled with Socony Motor Gasoline and oiled with Socony Motor Oil exclusively.

Some of these hardworking trucks and cars have gone 90,000 and 100,000 miles without needing overhauling.

Any car owner who standardizes on Socony products can do as well—and many do.

Socony Special will silence that knock

If you have a new car with a high compression engine or an old car with carbon in the cylinders, try Socony Special—a particularly creamy cut of the world's best anti-knock gasoline. It gives you better pick-up, more power on hills, and a lot of extra comfort. It's equally good in cold and warm weather.

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Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town.

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KING-WAFDIST STRUGGLE SEEN IN NAHAS AFFAIR

Feature of the Situation Is That the British Are Not Involved in Incident

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An official inquiry has been opened by the Egyptian attorney-general into the conduct of the Cairo newspapers which published a photograph of a man, who is said to have been signed by the ex-Premier, Nahas Pasha, and Wisha Bey Wassef, president of the Chamber, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by Abdel Kader Hameza, member of the Egyptian Parliament and editor of Al Balagh, a Nationalist newspaper in Cairo, who is now visiting London.

The allegation is that Nahas Pasha and Wisha Bey Wassef, a third member of the Chamber, Jafar Bey Fakhr, who are all barristers, signed a contract by which they succeeded in getting restored to Prince Seif Ed Din, the King's brother-in-law, the sequestered estates valued at several million pounds sterling, they would receive £117,000 in fees plus a percentage based on the amount of the alimony allocated. Such a contract it made would be a breach of the rules of the Egyptian bar and would entail disciplinary action.

Further Allegations
It is further alleged that the payments were intended to secure Nahas and Wassef's support as leaders of the dominant political party for certain legislation, without which the restoration of the estates was impossible. Mr. Hameza, in a letter published in several papers here, defends the accused politicians and asks the public to withhold judgment till the affair is thoroughly investigated, adding: "No one has ever questioned the integrity and uprightness of Nahas and Wassef," he says.

Informed circles in London regard the crisis as an incident in the struggle between the King and the Wafdist party for control of the legislative machinery of the country. The accusation is known to have been hanging over the two politicians since January awaiting publication till the tactical situation would give it the greatest effect. The Aslallah, one of the two papers which published photographs, is the organ of the Liberal Party whose leaders have been called from the ministry.

The other paper is the Al Akbar, published by the extremist section of the Nationalists who broke away from the more moderate Wafdist. The feature of the crisis is that the first internal trouble in Egypt in which Great Britain has not been involved since the occupation began in 1882.

American Greeting Pleases Pilgrims

British Congregationalists on Return Express Great Pleasure at Visit

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Twelve hundred British Congregationalists, who have returned from their pilgrimage to the United States, express warm appreciation of the hospitality and courtesy received on the other side. The Rev. Dorothy Wilson of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, said: "The Americans simply couldn't do too much for us. We didn't see very much of American history. Organization was more apparent, and we like Boston better than New York—it is more like England."

Dr. S. M. Berry, leader of the expedition to Plymouth Rock, said: "The reception we received was overwhelming and the gist of our message to the American people was that we were prepared to co-operate with them in anything that would help to secure world peace."

The Rev. Albert Sleep, secretary of the British Colonial Missionary Society, who organized the trip, said: "America let herself fairly loose to this great pilgrimage and the fruits will be everlasting. The whole tone of the visit has been for international peace and I know that as a result of the trip there will be an understanding of minds and hearts regarding America in 1200 British homes."

Little Entente Would Also Sign

Representations to Be Made to Washington in Regard to Kellogg Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Representations are to be made to Washington, urging the extension of the invitation to sign the Kellogg peace pact to the Little Entente, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns in diplomatic circles here. At present the only member invited to become an original signatory is Czechoslovakia, and there is a strong feeling in that and in some other continental countries that the two remaining members, Rumania and Yugoslavia, should not be left out in the cold.

In the meanwhile Dr. Beneš is expected to speak for the Little Entente as a whole, when he replies to Mr. Kellogg's invitation. In some

quarters there is a desire for greater precision in the text of the preamble of the treaty in regards to the pact becoming inapplicable if one of the signatories violates it. Whether the point will be pressed, it is understood to depend largely upon the attitude of Dr. Beneš who has just gone to Geneva and is expected to define his position in the course of the next few days.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A resolution urging the government to sign the Kellogg peace pact without delay was passed unanimously by a meeting including the Labor Party's national executive and the General Council of the Trades Union Council. The resolution expresses the hope that the pact would be accepted by all the powers, and declares the signatories' sincerity for the outlawry of war should be demonstrated by abstention of acceptance of drastic disarmament.

French National Union Cabinet Use Being Questioned

Raymond Poincaré Warns Against Change at the Present Moment

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—The instability of the Government is generally assumed after the stabilization of the franc. In political circles it is argued that the National Union has served its purpose, and that the régime of constantly changing cabinets can again be adopted. This Raymond Poincaré has issued a grave warning. He does not particularly desire to remain in office himself, since his main task is practically concluded, though there is a dissident section of the Radicals who will doubtless vote against the Government.

Matters on which difficulties arise are the Government's attitude toward the imprisoned politicians whether Alsatian or Communist and the Government's stern opposition to trade unions for state employees. Pressure might be put on the radical ministers to force them to resign. It is certain that M. Poincaré is ready to pass his hand. But when will he find a strong majority to support him when the debate on the general policy is closed by a vote of confidence.

Radicals Are Uncertain
An uncertain factor is the Radical Party but the leaders are endeavoring to reach an accord with the Government on a text which they can approve. Four of the ministers are radical, M. Sarraut, M. Herriot, M. Queuille, and M. Perrier, and they have consulted with their Radical chief, M. Daladier. An agreement is completed and it is understood that M. Tardieu is prepared to take up in the selection of his assistant the Cabinet on a narrower center.

But renewal of party strife in any form is deprecated by M. Poincaré, who considers that his work might be undone if public confidence disappeared. The Christian Science Monitor representative, after careful inquiry, believes, although a party trace cannot be fully maintained, M. Poincaré and even extreme politicians deplore the prospect of a political crisis. It is probable that the Government will emerge triumphant from a fresh test and then adjourn Parliament until the autumn.

CLARK IS MENTIONED AS OLDS SUCCESSOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, intends to leave the position of Undersecretary of State vacant until August, in the hope that Robert E. Clark, candidate for the Senate in Utah, may re-enter the State Department. High officials here state that the Republican Utah convention in August will decide whether or not Mr. Clark is to be the Republican senatorial nominee against William H. King, Democratic incumbent. They believe Mr. Kellogg will delay in the selection of his assistant until after the convention. Robert E. Olds, now Undersecretary of State and former law partner of Mr. Kellogg, retires from office on June 30, to enter private business.

LOCAL OPTION REJECTED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The House of Lords by 67 votes to 24 refused a second reading to the bill supported by Lord Balfour of Burleigh for introducing local option into England under a system somewhat similar to that of the Carlisle, known as "Disinterested Ownership and Management." The argument which prevailed was that British public opinion is as yet not ripe for such a measure.

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Delegates Gather in London for Big Dairy Convention

Hopeful Prospects of Eastern Dairy in United States Explained to Meeting

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The World's Dairy Congress, attended by 2000 representatives of 42 countries, including 30 from the United States, has been opened in Central Hall, Westminster, Lord Lansdale presiding.

The United States delegates come with all the latest expert developments, but A. M. Loomis, secretary of the American delegations, found one branch wherein he admits British farmers are ahead. "We can talk about our dried milk processes and more up-to-date methods," he said in an interview, "but we cannot make better cheese. I just had a piece of English cheddar, and it was the best I have tasted."

The importance of the gatherings is emphasized by O. S. Jordan, president of the Dairy Ice Cream Machinery Association, who says in an interview: "Twenty cents out of every dollar spent for foodstuffs goes to the manufacturer and retailer of dairy products."

The first day's proceedings included an address by Walter Guinness, British Minister of Agriculture, and the reading and discussion of experts' papers. John D. Miller, vice-president of the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association in the United States, described the milk pool in America. Prof. W. J. Frazer of Illinois, Dr. E. E. Meigs of Washington and Professors A. A. Borland and E. B. Fitts of Pennsylvania, joined the discussion.

Otto F. Hunziker of Chicago raised the question of the interaction of various metals upon milk. Prof. M. Mortenson of Iowa and E. M. Bailey of Pittsburgh contributing debate. Prof. John W. Gowen of Princeton gave particulars as to investigations of milk-butter-fat yield in relation to a cow's age, W. W. Sweet of Washington being among the speakers on this topic.

Brilliant Reception in London

At the evening session Walter Guinness, Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, and Sir John Gilmore, Secretary for Scotland, welcomed the delegates in a reception at Lancaster House on behalf of the British Government. In the presence of a brilliant gathering, Viscount

Lancelles representing the King. The congress remains in session here a week, collecting information from authorities in all parts of the world on milk production. The program which extends into a second week, includes the inspection of Britain's chief milk farms, also visits to Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Never before in this territory have so many farmers been confident of the future of their industry," declared John D. Miller of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in his address before the World's Dairy Congress in London. How this hopeful condition has been won by the dairyman of the eastern states, he described in an account of the "Dairyman's League."

"Gross sales for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, were approximately \$73,700,000," he said. The association is a nonstock nonprofit membership corporation. It is controlled by members through the election of directors. It operates 216 country receiving, shipping and processing plants.

"The contract and by-laws clothe the association with broad discretionary powers. Absence of these powers would undoubtedly have prevented it from attaining its present commercial and financial strength. It makes all sales, collects the proceeds thereof, blends them into one general fund, and after deducting expenses distributes such proceeds to members in payment for milk."

Uniform Price to Farmers

"Milk is sold under a classified price system under which that sold for city consumption commands a higher price than that sold for manufacturing purposes, while such as is sold for manufacturing purposes is sold at a price that is designed to reflect the market value of the milk into which it is converted."

"Because of the uniformity of price to members it is immaterial to them whether their milk is sold in the city at the higher price or is manufactured."

The association is financed by loans from members, and for this purpose it deducts from each month's milk check such uniform amount as is necessary to finance its operations. The average investment per member is something less than \$300. "The Home Department is of growing importance in League work. It is conducted by women for women and children. In this department many women on the farms work in unison. Through them the whole family becomes interested in the association and its problems. They contribute entertainment and information at local meetings, resulting in each local unit becoming more and more a social center."

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The third session of the Security and Arbitration Committee has opened at the Palace of the Nations for the consideration of model treaties of arbitration and conciliation and the German proposals for strengthening the powers of the Council of the League to deal with the menace of war or actual hostilities by agreement beforehand as to the measures which should be taken. The committee will also discuss the American Treaty for rendering financial aid to states threatened with aggression.

The present session is attracting less public attention than the last, there being only a small audience in the "Glass Room," because the discussion was overshadowed by the American Treaty for the Renunciation of War, which is something practical and tangible. But while everyone is thinking of this and its importance from the viewpoint of security, the World Committee is limited to debate on certain problematic suggestions as to the value of which opinion is divided. Hence an air of unreality broods over the proceedings, which is heightened by the fact that America is not represented on the Security Committee.

International history is in fact this time being made not at Geneva, but at Washington.

After an explanatory speech from Eduard Benes, the chairman, Rolin Jacquemyns dealt critically with the German memorandum, and pointed out the difficulty of devising a measure of international control for carrying it out. Mr. Von Simson of Germany insisted, however, that the German proposals such as that of the prevention of military preparation in time of crisis by ordering an armistice, would have a practical value in the prevention of war and he hoped they would be adopted in an international convention.

"OLD INDIAN HOUSE" WILL BE REPRODUCED

SOUTH DEERFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A reproduction of the famous "Old Indian House," which successfully withstood the attack of French and

Geneva Council Examines German Peace Proposals

Committee on Security and Arbitration Engaged Upon Model Treaties

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

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SOUTH DEERFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A reproduction of the famous "Old Indian House," which successfully withstood the attack of French and

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

GENEVA—The third session of the Security and Arbitration Committee has opened at the Palace of the Nations for the consideration of model treaties of arbitration and conciliation and the German proposals for strengthening the powers of the Council of the League to deal with the menace of war or actual hostilities by agreement beforehand as to the measures which should be taken. The committee will also discuss the American Treaty for rendering financial aid to states threatened with aggression.

The present session is attracting less public attention than the last, there being only a small audience in the "Glass Room," because the discussion was overshadowed by the American Treaty for the Renunciation of War, which is something practical and tangible. But while everyone is thinking of this and its importance from the viewpoint of security, the World Committee is limited to debate on certain problematic suggestions as to the value of which opinion is divided. Hence an air of unreality broods over the proceedings, which is heightened by the fact that America is not represented on the Security Committee.

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International

Writer Scans List of Notables Who May Inspire China's Future

Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Noted Diplomat, C. C. Wu, Scholar and Statesman, T. V. Soong and His Three Famous Sisters, All Have Long Devoted Lives to Country

By JEREMIAH W. JENKS
President, Alexander Hamilton Institute; Research Professor of Government,
New York University

SAO-KE ALFRED SZE
One of the new China's younger statesmen who is serving his country with distinction is Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Government, to the United States. Although appointed by the Government of Peking, Mr. Sze apparently represents equally well the Nationalist Party, thus showing unusual coolness of judgment and remarkable tact.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Sze has covered many years. When I went to China about 25 years ago as adviser to the Chinese Government on monetary matters, Mr. Sze accompanied me as secretary and interpreter, doing an unusually good piece of work. He was one of the most remarkable interpreters that I ever saw, being able to follow a talk of half an hour in length and then repeat it substantially verbatim in another language, taking point after point without missing a single argument and without making a note. He was also a very conscientious and tactful interpreter. If I stated something in a rather blunt way that would be likely to offend the susceptibilities of the Chinese, he would ask my permission to express my remarks in a slightly different and perhaps more courteous manner; but he would not take that liberty without my permission.

Alfred Sze was a native of Hangchow, and studied in St. John's University, Shanghai; but he spent a good deal of time as a boy in the Legation at Washington and was graduated from the Washington High School with the distinction of being the head of the Military Corps of American students in the school. He then went to Cornell University, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in four years instead of five. He was at home for a time in the government service, learning more about Chinese politics; and then he was sent to London as Minister in 1914, remaining until 1920, serving during that time as a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. Later he came to the United States, where he is now serving as an unusually successful Minister, on cordial terms with all and thoroughly well liked on account of his honorable, conscientious, and fair representation of his country's cause.

C. C. WU (WU CHIAO-CHU)
Still another prominent Chinese statesman, who is at present in this country as a special representative of the Nationalist Government, is the former Minister to the United States, Wu Ting-fang. Those who knew Wu Ting-fang will recall that

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Mrs. L. Latta, Peoria, Ill.
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brilliant, witty, philosophical scholar who made himself very popular in many circles in the United States. C. C. Wu is proving himself the worthy son of his famous father, both as a scholar and as a statesman. The father was educated in Hong Kong, and then afterward was graduated from the Inns of Court in London, as was the son also, although the latter had his early training in the United States.

From London Mr. Wu returned to China, where he served in various political positions, including that of counselor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cabinet in Peking. In 1917 he resigned this position and joined the Canton Government, which he represented two years later at the Paris conference. He served the Canton Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs, which position he later held when the Nationalist Government, formed by the liberal elements in the Kuomintang who drove out the Russian Communists.

Recently, because of a combination of local conditions and the desire of the Nationalist leaders to have their case properly presented abroad, Mr. Wu, with two companions, left China for the United States and Europe, to study the programs of the different countries and to learn what he could that would be useful to China in her present emergency. He is now in the United States, keeping track of the changes in China and at the same time ready to make any representations to this country in behalf of China that may be needed. It is probable that he will be here until the Nationalist cause becomes more settled.

T. V. SOONG
Leaving these two prominent Chinese representatives in this country, we return to China, where we find that the family of Soong is at the present time not only one of the best known but also most nationally useful of all China.
"T. V." as he is called in China, has been for some years the leading financier of the Nationalist Party. He first undertook and succeeded in financing the City of Canton, following that with the financing of the expedition led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, which worked its way more than a thousand miles from Canton northward. Mr. Soong is said to have increased the revenues of Canton eight times over without increasing the tax rates, chiefly by seeing to it that the taxes were properly collected, accounted for, and expended. This itself has marked him as a financier of unusual ability.

He is a graduate of Harvard University, and has employed to work with him various other Chinese who are graduates of Harvard and other American universities. He has had an excellent training in financial methods, which he has applied with judgment and good sense. At one time he worked with me in New York as an assistant in the Far Eastern Bureau, reading Chinese papers and furnishing me extracts for publication. When I went in to see him the other day in China, he greeted me most warmly and assisted me in every way possible during my brief stay in Shanghai. He has served as Minister of Finance of both the Canton Government and later of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, and will undoubtedly continue to take a prominent part in the financial affairs of the new China.

MRS. SUN YAT-SEN
Equally noted with "T. V." are three remarkable girls in this Soong family. Until a short time ago the best known of the three was the wife of Sun Yat-sen, the famous creator and leader of the Nationalist Party. Dr. Sun not only has been well known in China for 20 years or so, but he has become an international figure. Honored as the first President of the Chinese Republic, he resigned this position in favor of Yuan Shih-kai on patriotic grounds, feeling that Yuan could do more for his country at that period than he (Sun) could. Yuan did succeed in securing the abdication of the Emperor by peaceful means. After various changes of fortune, Sun Yat-sen passed away in Peking, whether he had gone in the hope of arranging some solution of China's difficulties. Today he is considered the great hero of modern China. In the city of Nanking, the capital of the Nationalists, a million-dollar monument is being built to him, which will be the most striking feature of the city.
Mrs. Sun Yat-sen shared most of

her husband's views, which were formulated and promulgated widely, and many of which sounded communist. When the Communists were driven out of China during the past year, she went with the Russians to Moscow, showing her sympathy with the Communists, although not necessarily believing with them. From Moscow she has gone to other places of interest in Europe, and within a short time expects to return to China by way of America. It is to be desired, and perhaps expected, that when she comes to the United States she will be properly received as a very distinguished Chinese citizen, who has been prominent in her country's history.

MRS. H. H. KUNG
A second Soong sister, equally well known in China, is the wife of H. H. Kung, a very noted descendant of the great statesman and philosopher, Confucius, who is counted among the three or four greatest religious teachers of all time, and who lived some 500 years before Christ. Mr. Kung is a member of the Cabinet of the Nationalists, as Minister of Public Works. He has long been one of China's leading men, particularly along the lines of good government and of conciliation, and is now spoken of (since Peking has fallen) as likely to become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MRS. CHIANG KAI-SHEK
The third of this group of sisters of a famous family is the one whose picture appears on this page. She has lately become the wife of the great general and leader of the Nationalists, Chiang Kai-shek. I had the pleasure of taking luncheon with the general and his wife, and her brother-in-law Mr. Kung when I was in Nanking. General Chiang Kai-shek said that he was going to be in Peking within three or four months, and I congratulate him on fulfilling his own prophecy.

After the luncheon I saw Mrs. Chiang again at a tea given especially for her by the faculty of Gilling College, a woman's college in Nanking. She herself is a graduate of Wellesley College, as are her sisters also graduates of American colleges. She is not only a most charming woman and delightful hostess, but is very much liked and extremely popular with both men and women in Nanking, and also in Shanghai, where her mother lives.

The mother of these three splendid specimens of modern Chinese womanhood is equally famous, brother must be a woman of great ability and culture. I did not have the pleasure of meeting her. She is certainly to be congratulated on having children of such unusual gifts and character, who are all playing a noteworthy part in China's national struggles today. Like Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, in the height of Roman gloom and glory, when asked where were her jewels, this mother can give the same answer while pointing to her son and daughters: "Here are my jewels."

WOMAN DRIVES CAR ACROSS AFRICA

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Mrs. Diana Strickland, the tropical explorer, has cabled from Massaua in the Red Sea littoral announcing the successful completion of her 6000-mile expedition crossing the widest stretch of the African continent, from west to east by automobile. The route was from Dakar, Senegal, on the West Coast, via Chad on the northern border of Nigeria through the almost uncharted Wadai territory to the Sudan. The car used was supplied by the Star Engineering Company of Wolverhampton, with a standard chassis except for extra large water and petrol tanks.

Strickland started from Dakar with one mechanic but had to leave him behind and ultimately went on alone.

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Patriots of Leader Caliber in China's Struggle for Freedom



Sao-ke Alfred Sze, C. C. Wu and Three Members of the Soong Family.

Strait Commission Discusses Soviet Naval Statistics

Two Cruisers Simultaneously
at Constanza, Yet Navy Is
Said to Have but One

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Comment on the statistics of naval strength supplied by the Soviet Government is a feature of the Dardanelles Straits Commission in its annual report to the League of Nations.

According to official information supplied by the Soviet Government, its naval forces in the Black Sea had as the most powerful unit, one light cruiser. But a few days after this information was received at Constantinople, the Rumanian Government sent a communication to the commission stating that "two cruisers, Komintern and Cervonok Ukraina, visited Constanza simultaneously." According to the Russians themselves, their naval forces in that region consist of 1 light cruiser, 5 submarines, 3 torpedo boats, 8 mine sweepers, 5 patrol boats and a few auxiliaries. They also confessed to "15 armed seaplanes."

The commission "notes with satisfaction" that the Turkish authorities are more and more granting facilities to merchant vessels in transit through the Dardanelles, and it chronicles a number of improvements which have been made in regard to the quarantine, policing and customs arrangements. On the other hand, it reiterates the fact that it has had "to formulate reservations" with regard to the Turkish regulations establishing two "prohibited zones" for aircraft on the shores of the Black Sea. In its last report the commission had already protested against this action as being contrary to the Treaty of Lausanne.

The movement of ships through the Straits in 1927 shows a falling off of some 750,000 tons, compared with the

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previous year, according to a table attached to the report. Italian vessels head the list with 2,625,000 tons and British come next with nearly 2,100,000. Greece takes third place with 1,600,000, after which the other countries of the world trail off gradually down to Poland with 410,000 tons, the total tonnage being 9,987,579 tons, as compared with 10,645,812 tons for the previous year.

Two flags which figure unexpectedly on the list are those of Persia and Peru, the former having been down on 25 vessels of 9500 tons in all, and the latter on 6 ships of almost the same total tonnage. The United States figures about halfway down the list with 77 vessels of altogether 167,000 tons.

STRIKING PROGRESS MADE IN JUGOSLAVIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Prof. Paul Monroe, a distinguished American educator and one of the most active members of the American-Jugoslav Association in New York, says after a visit here, during which he traveled through many parts of the country, that he is surprised to find so many striking indications of progress in Yugoslavia. He has also been struck by the number of new schools that are being erected. He has noticed that the women here are taking a very active part in all social movements for the good of the people. Professor Monroe is especially interested in the question of education and believes that in southeast Europe and the Near East, where most of the people are peasants, the schools should be so devised as to serve not primarily little groups of intellectuals, but so as to give knowledge, skill, training, health and a consciousness of human and social worth to the village masses.

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New Society Seeks Broader Union in Greater Yugoslavia

Emigrant Wants "Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Sofia in One State"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—On the initiative of the university students the United Yugoslavia Society to work for union with Bulgaria was recently founded at Belgrade. The speeches delivered on this occasion expressed the desire for a still greater Yugoslavia from the Adriatic to the Black Sea—i. e., that Bulgaria should form part of that Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian emigrant Kapcev, who fled to Serbia after the fall of Stambulsky, also spoke and expressed the wish that "Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, as well as Sofia, should also be in one state."

Even before the earthquake in Bulgaria there existed in some circles a desire for better relations with that country such as existed after the war and during the government of the Agrarian Party in Bulgaria under

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der Stambulsky. The greatest obstacle to better relations was the state of affairs in south Serbia, where Yugoslavia complains of raids organized by Bulgarian comitadjis and the Bulgarians of Serbian repression of the Macedonian inhabitants. After the earthquake, however, the desire for a better feeling between the two nations was strengthened.

The spontaneous manifestations of sympathy in Yugoslavia for the victims of the earthquake in Bulgaria, in spite of the raids of the comitadjis, is the best proof of this. "The earthquake has done more than diplomatic negotiations," said M. Jovanovich, the leader of the Serbian Agrarian Party, at a public meeting. This change for the better was felt also among the young, but in a more extreme form, as is natural with youth.

Two State Forests Added by Vermont

Buy 1530 Acres During Year, and 900 Are Given by Former Governor Proctor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Gov. John E. Weeks has approved for purchase by the State of Vermont during the fiscal year just closing 1530 acres of land, to be held as state forests. In addition to this a gift of 900 acres was received.

According to R. M. Ross, Commissioner of Forestry, the new purchases and gift bring the total number of state forests up to 18, with an area of 33,725 acres. There have been two new forests established during the year.

One of these, the Granville Reservation, comprising 900 acres, was given to the State of Vermont by former Gov. Redfield Proctor. This tract lies in Granville Gulf and extends along the highway for a distance of about six miles.

The other new forest is the Willoughby State Forest in the town of Sutton. There are 820 acres in this forest, which lies about two miles from the beautiful Willoughby Lake. By gift and purchase of additional lands, the Forest Service hopes eventually to extend this tract to the shores of Lake Willoughby.

Summer prices prevail now

WE STORE FURS

Furs of the Better Grade

Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

March's Philadelphia Scrapple

A delicious pork product fried like sausage
Six Pounds for One Dollar
Ham at 30 cents per pound
Pork Sausage at 35 cents per pound
Sliced Bacon in 1/2 lb packages at 40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over
Parcel Post Paid (Add 3 cents per pound postage above 5)

A. H. March Packing Company
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

J. & T. Cousins Shoes
—noted for quality and fashion.

Their famous Modeste models combine what everyone wants... comfort with style.

A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest and most beautiful materials are to be had in their shoes for every occasion.

Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

HOSIERY SPECIAL Chiffon and service weight, pointed heel, @ \$1.65 a pair, 3 pairs \$4.75.

J. & T. COUSINS 1226 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

Rugs and Carpets

RADIO

Radio Extension Education Service Becomes Popular

Number of Enrolled Listeners Exceeded Many Times by Unlisted Listeners

By L. R. ALDERMAN
Specialist in Adult Education, United States Bureau of Education

Instruction by means of radio is becoming general with college and university extension divisions. This method, which usually supplements the textbook or other lesson material, involves the radioacting by the institution of detailed information in regard to the lesson, outlining the main points, explaining the different passages. The student, after receiving the radio instruction and supplementing it by the study of textbooks or other material, writes out his lesson as in regular correspondence courses and sends it to the instructor in charge of the subject at the university.

Some of the advantages of extension work by radio are: (1) It creates more interest and probably reaches many more people than does regular correspondence instruction. (2) It saves time required otherwise for transmitting the lesson by mail to the student. (3) It enables the instructor to give whatever emphasis is needed by using the voice instead of the pen. (4) It enables the instructor to bring into his discussion more timely illustrations of the subject studied than is possible by correspondence courses alone.

Sixty-five institutions report the use of radio either in giving lectures or in conducting other extension work.

That radio courses vary widely may be seen if one considers the subjects listed by even one extension department. Since it was organized four years ago, the division of the university extension of the Massachusetts State Department of Education has included in its radio courses the following subjects:

Household management, appreciation of music, contemporary American literature, short-story writing, French, the making of a music lover (with piano illustrations), chief English writers of our day, business psychology, backgrounds of English literature, literary values in new books, journalism, new developments in economics, essentials of drama, appreciation of symphonies and real estate law.

Massachusetts Enrolls 5000
That there are many men and women in all parts of the country who are interested in radio instruction is evidenced by the fact that 5000 people have enrolled for the courses given through the above-named university extension department alone. In addition to those who are studying by radio, the total number of whom is unknown, there are many thousands who listen in on the courses given by colleges and universities.

The process for enrollment in correspondence courses by radio is usually simple and the fee charged, while varying slightly, is small. In some of the extension departments a fee of but \$1 is charged for this type of service, while in others the fee may be the same as that charged for the regular correspondence courses.

Dine in Bronxville
at the
Guster Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue, in the Mexican Patio or The Bandit Den
Tel. Bronxville 2446
PRIVATE DINING ROOM PARTIES
Luncheon, 12-3-4-5
Dinner, 6-7-8-9-10
Sunday, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
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Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

3 Custom Shirts \$10.00
Made to your measurements from Imported White Broadcloth
We take for samples and self-measure blue, black, white, and material and workmanship guaranteed
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Announcing the Opening of The Import Shop
"A Haven For Gift Seekers"
The right gift is almost always a matter of time. With plenty of time to search around in odd corners, one can almost always find something with that element of the unusual that we all search for.
But with little time . . . and the wedding or graduation or birthday only a day or so off . . . the import shop is a true haven! For here are gifts from all corners of the world . . . quaint craftworks from peasantry of Italy and France . . . and the most modern of the moderns . . . from Paris, Vienna. Gifts for youth, brides, little children . . . in fascinating array. Come in and browse around.

LOESSER'S-IMPORT SHOP
FIFTH FLOOR
Frederick Loesser & Co.
FULTON STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON ST. 5TH FLOOR

Radio Program Notes

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NAVAL PHOTORADIO SPEED IS DOUBLED
WASHINGTON—The Ranger photoradio transmitter and receiver purchased by the United States Navy about a year ago and installed at Radio Central, Washington, has been remodeled to such an extent that the time of transmission of a 5-by-7 inch photograph has been reduced from 50 minutes to 25, Naval Communications announces. Tests with the apparatus were conducted for about six months between Radio Central and the R. C. A. laboratory at New York and also with the S. S. Seattle, formerly flagship of the American fleet, upon which a duplicate of the Navy Department apparatus had been installed.

The 50-minute transmission of pictures was then regarded as quite satisfactory, though slow, and the pictures were reproduced with clear delineations. Much difficulty was experienced, however, in high frequency reception at the Navy Department due to interference caused by the operation of the photoradio apparatus. This interference has also been eliminated. Tests are being conducted daily between Washington and New York. Tests with the U. S. S. Texas, now the flagship of the fleet, will begin when an installation aboard that vessel has been modified as the one at Radio Central.

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Cotton Men Name New Style Board

Five Women and One Man to Act in Advisory Capacity in Determining Vogue

Formation of a style advisory board of five women and one man to work with the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in the designing of cotton textiles has been the expression of manufacturers of an opinion that women are now determining, as they never have in the past, the styling and designing of fabrics and that the future of the industry depends more definitely than ever upon satisfying an increasingly exacting taste among women.

Through this board the association plans to set up a complete system of style information for the public with respect to cotton goods, and to develop the industry not upon the basis of what can, with effort, be sold, but upon what women really want in textiles. This attention to styling, and the effort and money being expended to achieve new creations, represent the latest constructive development in an old industry.

Style bureaus have now been formed within the mills' organizations of leading cities throughout the United States, new methods of merchandising and distribution are being introduced and efforts constantly being made to show women patrons of department stores how dress fabrics, and fabrics for decorative purposes, should look when used to their best advantage.

The members of the board represent leading mills of the country. They are: Miss Martha Dodson, Pacific Mills of Dover, N. H.; Lawrence, Mass., and Columbia and Lyman, S. C.; Miss Mary Walker, M. C. D. Borden Company, New York, representing American Printing Company of Fall River; Miss Florence Layton, Galey & Lord, Incorporated, New York, representing Abercrombie Manufacturing Company, Chester, Pa.; S. W. Long, Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; Miss Mildred Harbeck, Amory, Browne & Co., Boston, and Mrs. James R. Hooper Jr., Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass.

Beginning on Monday, July 2, WGR, the Federal station at Buffalo, will add to its daily radio bill a number of features of general interest presented by the Buffalo Evening News. These daily features will be broadcast in addition to special programs presented at other times over the Federal Radio Corporation's station, under the sponsorship of the Buffalo Evening News.

These daily presentations will include a talk each morning at 10:45 o'clock by Lucy Lincoln, editor of the household departments in the Buffalo Evening News. Tonight's dinner will be the title of this feature and in it the household editor will present for her listeners the finest of menus, marketing suggestions and recipes. The housewife for whom the question—"What will we have for dinner tonight?"—becomes each day more and more of a problem, will welcome this newest department of WGR's routine program.

At 11:45 each day, just preceding the usual 12 o'clock reports put on the air daily by WGR, a news and market summary, presented by the Evening News, will be heard from that station. Another summary will be given at 5:45 each day, and just before the station signs off each evening, the News will present a late news summary, containing the latest news flashes, for WGR's listeners.

These news flashes, the pith of the day's news, also will be at 6:45 o'clock, along with the baseball scores.

One of the artistic programs emanating from the middle West comes over Westinghouse station KYW, Chicago, and is the "Little Theater" presentation, presented by the Evening News, will be heard from that station. Another summary will be given at 5:45 each day, and just before the station signs off each evening, the News will present a late news summary, containing the latest news flashes, for WGR's listeners.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Much Ado About Socialism

The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism, by G. Bernard Shaw. London: Constable, 1927. 12s. 6d. New York: Brentano's, \$3.

THIS remarkable book deserved a better title. It embraces every aspect of society, from the money market to the churches, from the law courts to family life. First of all, by familiar examples and analogies from everyday life, Shaw's housewife is given to understand that the Socialist dispensation is the only guarantee of good house-keeping for the national family. Then the Intelligent Woman steps out of the picture while Mr. Shaw elaborates for the particular case of Great Britain the methods by which the necessary political power to establish Socialism may be attained and then proceeds to describe it in practice.

By Socialism or Communism—the terms here are interchangeable—Mr. Bernard Shaw means one thing only, the equal distribution of material subsistence, i. e., income, among all members of the community (including the new born babies). This blessed state can come about only gradually, as a result of successive measures passed through Parliament for the control of the "runaway car of Capitalism." Until the Government, Mr. Shaw says in effect, has acquired all the powers of employment that private employers now possess, has become the national landlord, the national financier and the national employer, it is no mortal use for anyone to practice Socialism in private life.

A Matter of Law
Mr. Shaw's course of political education will not have been in vain if every Intelligent Woman (and man) comes to understand that "Socialism is from beginning to end a matter of law," or again that "Communism can spread only as Capitalism spread, as a development of existing economic civilization, and must be thrown back by any sudden overthrow of it."

He points out, for example, that year by year a redistribution of wealth in the direction of equality is practically assured by the present system of rates and taxes, just as the public interest is served by the nationalization or municipalization of certain routine services. On the other hand, equal payment is perfectly well established among the individual composing many of the separate groups within the State with their standard wage or professional fee, so that it is simply a question of extending that practice to the whole community.

The present stage in the historical process going from out-and-out slavery to genuine Communism goes by the name of Capitalism from the fact that it is the people with the "spare money" who wield power, of effort and a better name for it would be Proletarianism, since most of us nowadays subsist to a greater or lesser extent as parasites upon the wealth and waste of the "proprietariat."

Pressure from above has induced the workers to organize themselves so as to be able to act on the same basis with regard to their labor as those who supply the land and the capital—which means that they are out to get as much as they can for it with as little expenditure of effort and resources as possible. Thus "Trade Unionism is the capitalism of the proletariat." The distinction between Labor and Socialism is therefore quite clear. In fact, Mr. Shaw predicts that at least half the legislative steps toward Socialism will be taken when the anti-Socialist Party is in power, the alternative being such a growth in the importance of the Labor Party that it will split into half a dozen or more irreconcilable groups, making parliamentary Government impossible.

By adroit use of two innocent-looking definitions—"Labor is doing what we must"; "Leisure (i. e., freedom) is doing what we like"—Mr. Shaw contrives in his inimitable way to steal the enemy's thunder, to make use, in fact, of the fetish of liberty which is commonly invoked as the supreme argument against Socialism. It is boldly taken for granted that the plan of an equal share for everybody will mean a reduction in the hours of labor all round, and that with more leisure men will come to understand the right use of leisure and little by little learn the art of life. Such is Mr. Shaw's unswerving faith in his fellow men. In a man over 70 this is itself is prodigious.

Background Ethical
The peculiar twist given here to his main argument is important as showing that the background of the genuine Socialist is ethical rather than economic. Mr. Shaw is obviously ill at ease with the materialist viewpoint which has come to be identified with Socialism. He seems to borrow the Marxian argument when it suits him, while shirking the question of religion in a Socialist state has already become acute in Russia. Mr. Shaw, who is intensely religious, evades the issue by a spirited sally against the leaders of the Third International, who preach Socialism not as a far-reaching economic reform but as a new church founded on a new revelation made through a new prophet. On this point Mr. Shaw gets no further than saying there must be state instruction in the Christian morality of Communism instead of the Mammonist morality of capitalism. Like everything that Mr. Shaw writes, this longest and fullest of his

books is composed of superlative sense and delightful nonsense in about equal proportions. As literature it is as good as anything he has ever done, and there are certain passages which make of it the most personal and revealing work of this deliberately impersonal genius. It is his special privilege to endow ideas and arguments with a preternatural vitality which often masks effectively their remoteness from actuality. It



SYLVIA THOMPSON.

Wanted, a Neutral

The Battle of the Horizons, by Sylvia Thompson. Boston: Little, Brown, \$2.50.

WHEN Miss Sylvia Thompson published her first novel, "The Hounds of Spring," the literary world was quick to applaud the skill of so young a woman. Now this same critical public, possessing a memory which comes uppermost when least desired, opens her second novel with the question on its lips: "Has she done it again?" And the answer must be a reluctant "No."

Perhaps the author has brought trouble upon herself unwittingly through her choice of a theme—an Anglo-American marriage—and of her somewhat ominous title. The reviewer arrived unconsciously at the conclusion that her horizon was reference to those of England and America, and was at once on his guard. Could Miss Thompson, for the very reason that she is English, present an unbiased picture? Could an American succeed where she fails? Might it not require a strict neutral, say a Frenchman, to do this subject entire justice? Yet there remains the possibility that "The Battle of the Horizons" has reference only to that mental conflict between varying purposes and ideals which is oblivious to nationality. How then should one judge this novel? In this case, it must be upon the earlier assumption of its wider scope.

With a few scattering exceptions, the English characters in this novel are plausible. But with Athens, the American girl about whom the action centers, it is otherwise. Unquestionably many such girls have grown up with that near-reference for things English which, in its very nature, leads to a later disillusionment. In several details of background and characterization, Miss Thompson betrays an unfamiliarity with the American scene, notably in her positively grotesque presentation of Athens's parents. As for Athens's conspicuous qualities: such complexity that she never lost her temper, and even in indignation she retained her sanctity of righteousness; and a determination to dominate others until they conformed to her preconceived standards of human right and wrong—these qualities are not peculiarly American.

No reader will marvel that Athens so nearly wrecked her marriage with Geoffrey. The two were at cross purposes from the start, for the reason that "she seemed to herself deepest where he found her most clear, and that on the other hand she assumed as simple in herself certain notions and views whose derivations utterly eluded his understanding." Yet this attitude may prevail where there is no clash of nationalities. Athens's sudden change from a weak and pampered woman whose one criterion is wealth, into a courageous and industrious business woman—this is no more consistent a development than the electric conversion of Bobb, Athens's young sister-in-law, from Communism to matrimony.

Miss Thompson has still a facile

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that not the secret of his choice of the stage as a platform? A full-length treatise on the social and economic phenomena of his time, however, is a very different proposition. Its effect as propaganda will depend entirely on whether the Intelligent Woman is sufficiently intelligent to be able to sift fact from fiction, truth from tricks. Even if she swallows it whole there will not be much harm done, since, thanks to Mr. Shaw and his fellow-Pabstians, Socialism is no longer the tocsin of revolution but, as the author says, has become a respectable constitutional question.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY NEW YORK

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On Finishing Books

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY NEW YORK

The House of Childhood

Cambridge Tea, by Rebecca Lowrie. New York: Harper, \$2.

THE house of childhood is not a house of many mansions. It is a house of little rooms, whose doors are ready to swing open at the gentlest touch, sometimes even to swing open of themselves. And once you have gone inside you feel quite cozy and snug, as though you had never been away.

Mrs. Lowrie writes of these little rooms. We look in at the doors thus opened for us, and we find there scenes and qualities familiar to ourselves—adult imperfections to the child's real need; the melancholy of little losses; the wistfulness of imagined things; and the odd assortment of objects, bugs and earth's small noises and small creatures that are the real people who inhabit childhood's house.

A Mental Journey
The child goes namelessly (and in lower case) through the continuity of memory-sketches. It is wholly a mental journey. But because one feels an autobiographical impulse underlying it, one can forgive the sorrows that lie seemingly of necessity on some of the pages (even if the heaviest of childhood's sorrows are often those that grow-ups can't see at all).

There was the Sweet-Pea-Who-was-a-Butterfly, for instance. Of course, Mother, too-busy-ever-to-have-time, couldn't know it was "prettied." So when you swung your basket, netlike, to catch it as it flew from Mother's shears, and all the newly gathered sweet peas were scattered in the act, it was Disaster—in different ways—for both.

Then there are the child's brother and sister, less distinctly drawn, who go with her along part of the way. "And all the way along there was Ellen. And to analyze Ellen would be to take away something of her uniqueness, something which made her the beloved person of the little girl's life. Ellen was her nurse."

Vague Atmosphere
In this vague atmosphere we dwell almost intimately with the child and her associates. The glimpses we get of the garret, the garden, the visit to the farm, are poignant, if evanescent. They are in effect the essence of childhood's experience, not narrative of a child's life. The treatment of the child's sense of regret might be considered irreverent by some, but beneath the lightness is revealed a real love of loss.

"Cambridge Tea" is served in a very delicate china cup—a brew mild but not colorless, rich with the ineffable fragrance of remembered things, and in the faint vapor that rises from its warmth are vignettes so like those of one's own

1

SENATORS KEEP ON WINNING

**Win Fourth Straight From
the Athletics Who Are Now
10 Games Behind Leaders.**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	..... 46	15	754
Philadelphia	..... 37	24	607
St. Louis	..... 35	21	620
Washington	..... 30	33	470
Pittsburgh	..... 28	30	480
Boston	..... 24	33	421
Chicago	..... 26	38	406
Detroit	..... 25	41	379

RESULTS TUESDAY

Washington 4, Philadelphia 1.
 Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
 St. Louis 6, Cleveland 3.

Another brilliantly pitched game gave Washington its fourth straight victory over the Philadelphia Athletics, Tuesday, 4 to 1, which resulted in their gaining another notch in their drive to get near the top. From last place to fourth since June 7 is the record of the Senators, who have won 15 of their last 21 games, and made only 31 games in the second-place St. Louis Browns and only 21

games behind the Athletics. Tuesday, the defeat of the Athletics enabled the leaders to increase their margin over second place to 10 full games. The Athletics were 10 games away from the first division by losing to the St. Louis Browns, who in turn defeated the Athletics from second place to 3½ games.

Gaston was the Washington pitcher who furnished Philadelphia strong opposition. He was the best pitcher in performance given by Brown on the day just preceding by holding the Athletics to one run in the eighth. E. J. Barnes, former University of Alabama star, was hitting hard for Washington, his two home runs winning the game. Cleveland's pitcher, Jim Dugan, hit Barnes' home runs accounted for all the Washington's runs. Detroit's pitcher, Alvin Dark, pitched out of the six games in the series.

Another three-hit game was turned in by Adkins of Chicago, who defeated the White Sox 3-1. The White Sox were all singles. Despite Adkins' fine pitching, the Tigers held the White Sox to one run in the eighth inning when the winners scored three times. This put Detroit farther into last place, the White Sox margin over the Athletics.

Bettencourt, recently obtained by the St. Louis Browns from St. Mary's College, hit a home run in the sixth inning with the bases full, enabling the Browns to win their game against Cleveland, 6 to 3. The Indians outlit the Browns and were ahead 3 to 2 when the former collegian inserted his timely hit. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	4	5	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	4

Batteries—Gaston and Ruel; Rommel and Cochrane. Umpires—McGowan, Barry and Conolly. Time—1 1/2. 12m.

AT DETROIT

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 9 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
Batteries—Adkins and Bush; Pitchers—
Way and Shea. Umpires—Campbell,
Owens and Gietzel. Time—1 h. 32m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 x 4 8 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 12 2
Batteries—Crowder and Manion;
Shaute and L. Sewell. Umpires—Van-
gilder, Nallin and Dineen. Time—1 h.
32m.

BERMUDA YACHTS SIGHTED

HAMILTON, Bermuda (P)—A wireless message Tuesday night from the motor-
yacht *Flamingo*, of the White Star line, at
Bermuda, reported sighting three of the
New London-to-Bermuda yacht race en-
route. The *Flamingo* sighted a black
sloop and a schooner, none of them iden-
tified by name, were seen at 7:40 o'clock.

FLORINCE TOW

Flamingo's First Landing


100-mile round trip Daily
Cape Hatteras, N.C. to Bermuda, 100 miles round trip
Bermuda to Cape Hatteras, N.C.

STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Round Trip \$4; One Way \$1.75
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St. 9:30
A.M.; Sun. 10. D. S. Time. Tel. Hubbard 0362.
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

"E. V. D.* garments,
by their well-proportioned
loose fit, give the
skin the fresh air which
it needs."

ho INSIST
e "B.V. D."
el—know that

But "B. V. D." quality comes **ONLY** with the **Red Woven** "B. V. D." LABEL
INSIST upon it!



MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE
Wholesale and Retail U.S.A. and Foreign Countries

The B.V.D. Company, Inc., N.Y.
 Underwear Makers "B.V.D." Underwear

Next to Myself
I Like 'B.V.D.' Best"

The B.V.D. Co., Inc.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the right edge, and the binding edge is visible on the left.

Three Welcome Letters

1310 Beacon Street
at Coolidge Corner
Brookline
Massachusetts

WINCHESTER
Sportswear for Women

March 27, 1928.

Advertising Manager,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

You will be pleased to know of the splendid response we have had from our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Since the first of the year we have run four hosiery advertisements on your Household Page. We have had hundreds of orders, so far from forty-two different states, and from Canada and Alaska.

We are now getting many re-orders from our first advertisement.

We consider The Christian Science Monitor our best advertising medium.

Yours truly,

B.E. Ash
Manager.

TETER RABBIT COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE TOYS
536-538 CONGRESS STREET WEST
DETROIT, MICH.

Jan. 26, 1928

The Christian Science Monitor,
442 Book Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

I thought you might be interested in knowing the results of our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

The results were beyond our expectations. We can trace direct to it, 127 sales, and how many of the 222 sales that could not be traced to anything, were the results of Monitor advertising we have no means of knowing. However, for the amount expended, the Monitor was our best medium in cost per sale—\$1.38 for the 127 sales traced.

It was a very pleasing experience for us—hence our contract for this year. We feel we could hardly do business without the Monitor.

Yours very truly,

P.T. Gould
TETER RABBIT COMPANY
Sales Mgr.

P.T. Gould/G

The Christian Science Monitor
107 Falmouth Street
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Undoubtedly you will be interested to know of the benefits we have received from regular advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. At the time of placing the order with you for a series of advertisements our business was having a normal growth, but since carrying these advertisements with you our growth has been phenomenal, and we attribute a great deal of it to the benefits received from Monitor advertising.

We are especially appreciative of the help that has been given by "Support of Monitor Advertisers' Committees."

Yours very truly,

Sims Malt-O-Wheat Company
Saint Paul, Minn.

RAS-RC

THESE three letters show that advertisers appreciate the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor. The generous response to the advertisements of these three firms has strengthened their confidence in Monitor advertising, by proving conclusively to them that Monitor readers make it a point to patronize Monitor advertisers.

The splendid increase in business gratified them immensely. "We feel we could hardly do business without the Monitor," says one of the advertisers.

Advertisements in every edition of the Monitor afford opportunities for readers to supply their needs, and at the same time convince business men of the value of Monitor advertising. If you desire information regarding an article or a service not advertised in the current issue write to one of the Bureaus listed below.

Whenever you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisements in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his

services. If you were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory.

It is well to remember that true support of advertising includes the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation with an advertiser, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

The Christian Science Monitor

In the following cities Information Bureaus are maintained, to answer questions concerning Monitor Advertisements

BOSTON
"Advertising Records"
The Christian Science Monitor
Back Bay 4330

NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave., Suite 1801
Caledonia 2706

LONDON, ENGLAND
2, Adelphi Terrace
Gerrard 5422

PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Gutenberg 42.71

BUFFALO
711 Walbridge Building
Seneca 5124

CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg.
Wabash 7182

CINCINNATI
802 Atlas Bank Building
Main 5440

CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Building
Cherry 7699

COLUMBUS, OHIO
85 No. High Street, Suite 539
Adams 5844

DALLAS, TEXAS
336½ West 8th Street
9-8379

DETROIT
442 Book Building
Cadillac 5035

HOUSTON, TEXAS
Main St. and Jefferson Ave.
Fairfax 3023

KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Building
Victor 3702 or 3703
For National Advertisers
Call Victor 5635

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
611 Federal Trust Building
B 2860

LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Building
Trinity 2004

MILWAUKEE
7144 Plankinton Building
123 Wisconsin Avenue
Broadway 8748

MINNEAPOLIS
810 Security Building
Main 1498

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
725 Whitney Central Bldg.
Main 4396

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
701 Perry Building
Oakland 3711

OMAHA
924 First National Bank Bldg.
Jackson 3887

PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Building
Rittenhouse 9186

PORTLAND, OREGON
1116 Spalding Building
Broadway 2240

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market Street
Sutter 7240

SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building
Main 3904

ST. LOUIS
1793 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chestnut 5173

ST. PAUL
431 Endicott Building
Cedar 1369; Garfield 3240

MASSACHUSETTS TAX REFUND

Lexington Utilities Company
First & Refunding 5's, 1952

five years have averaged 3.4 times interest charges on these bonds.

Price at Market
Yielding over 5.15%

Faxon, Gade & Co.
Incorporated

100 Milk Street Boston,

AMERICAN TEL & TEL CO

RIGHTS
Bought and Sold on Commission

T. C. FALES & CO.
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 Congress Street, Boston

for humanity it is that the establishment of a reign of law is well worth whatever it costs."

SOFTWARE MARKET BUSINESS SPOTTY

What the spotty condition of the software trade throughout the country is due to weather conditions is borne out by reports from im-

ant market centers. Hardware says in its weekly market summary.

Prices of seasonal and staple hardware increase almost simultaneously with rising summer temperatures, indicating that the national buying power is impaired.

Heavy rains are, however, causing a good demand for lawn mowers and lawn and garden tools generally. In such situations, it is fairly

The House Behind the
help you judge the chances of success. Issues by describing the method of securing the investment.

Fidelity Bonds are First
Establishing the investment of First Mortgage Bonds.

Fidelity Service and Mail— Letters from the walks of life telling of

retail market centers. Hardware stores in its weekly market summaries.

Increases of seasonal and staple hardware almost simultaneously summer temperatures, indicating national buying power is unpaired.

The heavy rains are, however, cautioning the hardware mover to move lawn and garden tools generally.

The industrial situation is fairly satisfactory for the hardware store. The building industries being the sources of employment. Prices firm at present, and demand for hardware and lumber is normal for time of year.

Selections are showing some improvement.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
1100 New York Bldg., 22—Phillips Petroleum Company purchased Benz-Gas Fuel Company of Kansas City, Mo., purchased Phillips Petroleum Company of St. Paul, 25 in Kansas City, Mo., and now Phillips Petroleum Company also has 40 additional outlets in the above cities and in Chicago, Omaha, Dallas, St. Louis, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.

MASONRY


RIGHT

icipating in the ceremonies. The herethood of man, says Lord Cornis, in such circumstances, becs a living reality.

the Province of Durham is mak-

men and women of the importance of their wills, legal advice, or trust company executor.

TRUST DEPARTMENT



HARVARD TRUST COMPANY

At the Suburban

other lodge on strictly temper-
 lines has been consecrated in
 Province of Sussex. This move-
 is spreading, as is the scheme
 the erection of Masonic halls
 ly for the purpose of the lodges
 h will be housed there.

♦ ♦ ♦

The oldest grammar school in Eng-
 is the St. Alban's, which, ac-
 cording to tradition, was founded
 by Abbot Ulsin. Certainly the
 of the distance and flourish-

Your Ear

can belong to you
—or can be spent
another's sav-
ings. Which
will it be?

In 1100, when one Geoffrey Gor-
 was induced to come over from
 nce to take the mastership, but,
 to the lateness of his arrival, he
 the position. He called on the then
 ed St. Alban's. He decided to go
 Dunstable and teach there until
 vacancy should again occur. At
 end of the twelfth century, the
 years later, it is recorded of the
 ol that "there could not be found
 anywhere a school better or more
 uctive or of greater utility or
 full of scholars." Among the
 of the institution may be men-
 tioned Matthew Paris, the great
 his chronicler of the thirteenth
 century; Sir John Mandeville, the
 traveler; Nicholas Breakspere,
 Edward Pope Adrian IV, of whom
 interesting story is told that, on
 applying for admission to the abbey,
 he was refused, having failed the
 examination. A few days since,
 edge in connection with this

is interesting to note that the increase in the number of new Mark lodges formed continued to 1934, 1935 and 1936 and 10 more have been warranted during the last three months. Of course, none can be admitted in this degree who have not passed through all the stages of Craft Magic, this continuous addition is a

is interesting and pleasing to
that the increase in the number
new Mark lodges formed contin-
and 10 more have been war-
during the last three months.
of course, none can be admitted
its degree who have not passed
through all the stages of Craft
May, this continuous addition is a
proof that Masonic interest is being
sustained by those who have
received the Craft during the last few
years. A number of candidates is
constantly on the "increase."

DAILY FEATURES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Pennsylvania
ERIE

SIEGER'S
What We Say It Is It
PERFECT DIAMONDS
RELIABLE WATCHES
B. F. SIEGER
For 25 Years the Only Jeweler on
the Pike
TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET
NORMAN'S SHOP
918 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.
Specializing Smart Sportwear
for
Women and Misses
\$10.00 to \$45.00
Fresh
Poultry and Meats
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
H. OPPENHEIMER
663 W. 11th Street
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET
Fine Clothing, Hats
and Furnishings
for Men and Boys
PARIS
HOUSECLEANING?
Call Us for Cleaning and Dyeing
Your House Furnishings
We Are Experts on Dyeing
308 WEST 8TH
R. J. BARBER, Proprietor
FOR
AUTO INSURANCE
Call CLARENCE BROOKS
419-20 Commerce Bldg. Tel. 22-732
EVENING DINNERS
HOME MADE CAKES AND PIES
SODA GRILL TEA ROOM
PRISCILLA BIER'S SHOP
120 West 8th Street
GROUND GRIPPER
SHOES
WM. A. FEIST
Corrective Foot Wear
21 WEST EIGHTH ERIE, PA.
JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
704 State Street, Erie, Penn.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
STORAGE
Day, Week or Month
SERVICE
WEST 8TH GARAGE
A. W. GATES, Prop. Tel. 49-227
MOYER
PERFECT DIAMONDS
AMERICAN WATCHES
707 STATE STREET
CAFETERIA
Home Cooking and Baking
BLUE BIRD
119 WEST 7TH STREET
HARRISBURG
Please Try Our Good
Chocolate Soda
The George A. Gorgas Co.
16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.
Pennsylvania Railroad Station
1306 North Third Street
GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND ST. AT STATE
Ferndell Pure Foods and
Better Things to Eat
Delivered at All Parts of the City
at Any Time
Caniliver
Shoe
217 North Second Street
MILLER'S
Shoes and Hosiery for Women
12 NO. THIRD STREET
Weaver Freight Line
Freight Distributed from Deposits
Call Us for the Better Freight Service
Phone Steelton: Bell 171-J—Dial 9683
LANCASTER
Ream's Book a Month Club
You Select Your Own Book
Subscription Rates \$24 to \$40 Annually
Payable Quarterly
For Particulars Write
REAMS
54 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.
POTTER DAVIS
Flower & Gift Shop
Flowers and Gifts for all occasions
Lamps, Hooked Rugs
105 W. Main St. 114 N. Prince
Ephrata, Pa. Lancaster, Pa.
LANCASTER AUTO GLASS
& PAINT CO.
114 SOUTH QUEEN STREET
Pittsburgh Proof Products—Glass—
Paint—Varnish—Lacquer—Brushes.
Auto Glass installed while you wait.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Pennsylvania
PITTSBURGH

Edw. W. Learzof
Interior Decorators
CHURCHES, SCENERY,
WALLPAPER, PAINTING,
SKETCHES SUBMITTED
1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1260
RELIABLE
Circular Letters, Mimeographing,
Addressing, Club and Church Notices
CALL COURT 3793
MULTIGRAPHING AND
ADDRESSING COMPANY
221 4TH AVENUE
KATHARINE SHINKLE, Manager
Sippey Bros. & Munson
Legal and Commercial Printers
Engraving
500 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lafayette 1170
Telephone Mayflower 3831 3832
SHADY SIDE
CASH GROCERY
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
George I. Kemmerer, 5528 Walnut Street
TRUSSELL'S
Shoe
Repairing
214 Stanwin Street
(Opp. Jenkins
Arcade)
A New Kind of Shoe Shop
Exclusively for Children
even the equipment and decorations
are designed to please the children
The Little Folks Boot Shop
2ND FLOOR JENKINS ARCADE
PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
The Bank of
Courtesy and Service
CITIZENS TRUST CO.
formerly
THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF BELLEVUE
BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone—
Five Direct Lines
Linden 0572
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue
NICHOL'S
DELICIOUS CANDIES
TASTY LUNCHES
ICE CREAM—SODAS
601 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa. Linden 8858
PITTSBURGH—Dormont
CLEANING—PRESSING
DYEING
We call for and deliver all work
Phone Lehigh 3894
VICTOR HERR, Prop.
Service Cleaning and Pressing
Glenmore & Potomac Aves., Dormont, Pa.
PITTSBURGH—Turtle Creek
Awnings
Truck and Auto
Seat Covers
Tents
Best grade—
Lowest prices.
Walter L. Zischkau
Phone 408-R Valley
Turtle Creek
READING
The Reading National Bank
Designated Depository of the
United States Government
Main Office 615-617 Penn Street
Additional Offices:
Lancaster Avenue and Noble Street
North and Bingham Streets
North and Bingham Streets
North and Bingham Streets
Centre Avenue and 10th Street
Reading a Largest National Bank
Glad to Serve You
Kutz Electric Company
Contracting, Fixtures,
Supplies and Appliances
Armstrong Table Store, now \$3.85
9TH AND COURT STS. Dial 5861
A Boudier Iron Free with each
Lady Dover
Muhlenberg Brothers
ARCHITECT
Architects for First Church of Christ,
Reading, Reading, Pa.
Members of American Institute of Architects
Our Milk Is Good
TRY IT
ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY
COMPANY
221 South 9th Street
Above All—The Right Hat
The BON TON MILLINERY
408 PENN ST., READING
HOOKED RUGS
In Beautiful Designs
ALSO MADE TO ORDER
PRICES LOW
CATHARINE YERGER
746 North 11th Street Dial 25670
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET
Always Reliable
Good Clothes — Good Service
B. & J. SAYLOR
4TH AND PENN STREETS
Real pure food headquarters: large vari-
ety; finest fresh meats and poultry;
best home made baked products; every-
thing for the table; own make pure
confections
Direct Buyers and Wholesalers
MANNING & ARMSTRONG
Walk-Over Shoe Store
Visit Our New Foot
Comfort Department
642 PENN ST.
Beauty Craft Salon
14 North 5th Street, 2nd Floor
Manicures—Marcel—Shampoo
PERMANENT WAVING
Finger Waxing Dial 3-7430

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Pennsylvania
READING

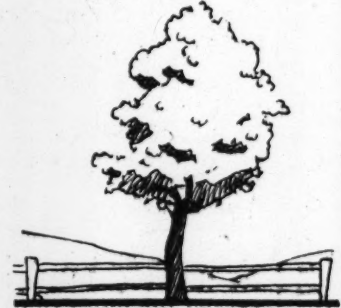
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 16 YEARS
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex, 537 Penn Street
Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor
SEWICKLEY
"C-A-M-P-N-E-Y'S"
"The Best Place to Market After All"
Try "Our Own Brand" Mayonnaise
Canada Dry and Cielquot Club Ginger
Ales, Monarch Food Products, Knox
Sparkling Gelatine, for Cool Desserts;
Kraft Cheese and Johnson's Edamers;
Kalamazoo Household Papers for
Picnics.
Phones Sewickley 88,313 and 826
BOREM'S HARDWARE
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Products
WATERSPAR ENAMEL
WATERSPAR LACQUER
WATERSPAR VARNISH STAINS
"Across from the Theatre"
The Flower Shop
G. WISSENAUER
Ornamental Shrubs Rhododendrons
"Evergreens" Rose Bushes
Blossoming Plants and Vines for Your
Window Box and Garden
Tel. Sewickley 789 and 53 BROAD ST.
Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Sales and Service
Firestone Tires
Loverly Shock Absorbers
Broad St., 1 Block Off Lincoln Highway
Tel. Sewickley 461
J. D. MILLER
SHOES FOR ALL
Pied Piper Shoes for Children
in all widths
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 164-R
Sewickley Cash Market
Fresh and Smoked Meats Poultry
Butter Eggs Cheese
Swift & Co. Premium Ham and Bacon
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER
KRAFT CHEESES
Tel. Sewickley 1227 Delivery Service
Meyer's Sandwich Shop
Delicious Hot or Cold Lunches
Ice Creams Candies Salted Nuts
"Canada Dry"
"Kay Sandwich Filling"
Full line of "Foss's Chocolates"
Successful and happy people live with-
in their income and save a part of it.
There is difficulty ahead for those who
do neither.
We are trying to make our Bank
a helpful, friendly one
Peoples Bank of Sewickley
SWARTHMORE
PROVIDENCE COTTAGE
Providence Rd. and State St., Media, Pa.
Parking Space—Easy Access—Media
Short Line from 69th St. passes door.
LUNCH—TEA—DINNER
Open daily, including Sundays, from 12
noon till 8. Phone Media 100
TOURISTS
Between Baltimore, Washington, and
Philadelphia, a home-cooked meal of
quality for awaits you at the
COLLEGE RESTAURANT on Chester
Road opposite the Swarthmore Station.
Lunches 50c. Sunday Dinners \$1.00
Our Food Is of the
Best Quality Home Cooking
College Restaurant
Lunches 50c. daily
Sunday dinners \$1.00
15 SO. CHESTER RD.
Phone SWARTHMORE 105
HARDWARE
N. WALTER SUPPLEE
Chester Road
AUTO ACCESSORIES
TIRES AND TUBES
The Swarthmore Garage
N. SANDBERG & SONS
HUDSON-ESSEX MOTOR CARS
Sales and Service Phone 586
UPPER DARBY
WE PAY 4%
on Savings accounts and allow four
checks a month totaling \$100; or 2%
on checking accounts.
Mortgage Loans Made
Safe Deposit Boxes Rented
\$2.50 per year up
SUBURBAN
TITLE & TRUST CO.
Garrett Rd. and West Chester Pike
Branch Office: West Chester Pike and
Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne.
J. F. Kaufmann
Hardware and House Furnishing
Preserving Time
Jars, Straining Bags, Kettles and
All Requisites.
TOYS AND GIFTS
Paints Sporting Goods Glass
7031 Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pa.
We Feature
Nationally Known
Merchandise
Quality, Style, Service
WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP
6930 MARKET ST.
Phone Boulevard 1562
Nathan Myer's Delicatessen
7024 Byroad Avenue
Here are a few of the products we sell that
have been advertised nationally in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Alberto Adams & Co.
Holland Spices and Natural Vanilla
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
Jenny Wren Flour Wheatmeal's Crackers
Lee & Service Beans Domino Sugar
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles Kraft Cheese

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Pennsylvania
UPPER DARBY

GOOD SEA FOOD
Every Day
C. R. SCHUSSLER
7029 Garrett Rd. Phone Boulevard 460
UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne
L. C. MOSELEY
Family Service Solicited
VALET CALL SERVICE
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
197 Plumstead Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.
Rear of Drug Store Lansdowne 4700
HOUSE PAINTING
Floors Refinished and Wall Painting
PAUL D. FORCE
55 Walnut Street, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Phone Lansdowne 1981
For Efficiency's Sake
Let us inventory your risks and make
sure you have enough of the right kind
of insurance protection.
FRANK C. SUITS
INSURANCE BROKER
297 N. Maple Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
Bell Phones 135 S. 4th Street, Phila.
Carpenter **Builder**
Additions—Alterations—Dutch Halls
Store Fronts—Stairways
Porch Enclosures—Screens
K. J. LOUDAS
13 Hillside Avenue, Oakview, Pa.
Phone Lansdowne 5221
For the Best of Meat
Lansdowne Market
199 PLUMSTEAD AVENUE
A full line of poultry, butter, eggs
and produce.
H. A. STANERT & SON, Prop.
PHONE LANSDOWNE 900
WILKINSBURG
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Department Stores
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Franklin 0143
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
THE
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"
WALMER
GARDNER
Lady Dover Electric Iron, \$7.50
Armstrong Table Stove, \$8.85
Pittsburgh Proof Products
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.
New
STORE
LOCATION
STOCK
Men's Wear
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Pasteurized
DEMAND THE BEST
York Sanitary Milk Co.
York, Pa.
KYZOR, Inc.
Wearing Apparel and Millinery
For refreshingly dressed women
Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.
A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP IN

Odds and Ends

The Superheroes "8"
France's air hero, Dieudonne Coste, is perhaps the only aviator to become famous under a misspelled name. It has been "Costes" in newspapers, books and official documents ever since he and Le Brix started the transatlantic flight which later took them around the world.
Why Desmond Is Dismal
Because an imported toy china dog—commonly known as "Dismal Desmond"—had a hole in his head into which anyone so minded could put salt, the British custom service has classified it as a piece of tableware and liable, therefore, to a safeguarding duty.
Portland Oregonian: "Oh, my with me!" is one of those fine remnant phrases that have been sadly altered by modern progress.



AMBITIOUS FENCE POST
Perhaps the most ambitious fence post in the world is on a Pennsylvania farm. It has grown into a tree! The fence was built in 1878 of raw catalpa timbers. The other posts remained as fence posts should, but this one put down roots and attained a height of six feet within a year. Yesterday, according to the Farm Journal, it is 40 feet high, with a spread of 45 feet.
Elgin (Ore.) Recorder: Long hair, said a woman's page note, will come back slowly, if at all. Bohem young ladies who are trying to grow it already knew that.

America's Airways
Approximately 15,000 miles of airways—500 miles of which are illuminated—are in regular operation in the United States.
Des Moines Register: Some time ago someone set the automobile speed record at over 200 miles an hour, but what good has it done anyone?
Long Between Meals
Authentic records show spiders to have existed 17 months without food.

The Monitor Reader

1. What is Peking's new name?—Editorial..... 10
2. What memorial to Colonel Lindbergh has recently been opened in Mexico City?—World Theater..... 10
3. What is the derivation of "stimulus"?—A Word a Day..... 10
4. What industry has the largest amount of consumers of any business in America?—Odds and Ends..... 10
5. How was a child who was indifferent to music led to take up piano lessons?—Educational Page..... 10
6. In what state has the center of population of the United States been for the last 40 years?—Children's Corner..... 10
7. What, according to the St. Helens Sentinel, is the secret of happiness?—Mirror of World Opinion..... 10
8. How should you make "bitterscotch muffins"?—Women's Enterprises Page..... 10
9. How should you pronounce Yvette Guilbert?—Theatrical Page..... 10
10. How did Spitzbergen get its name?—Editorial..... 10

A Word a Day

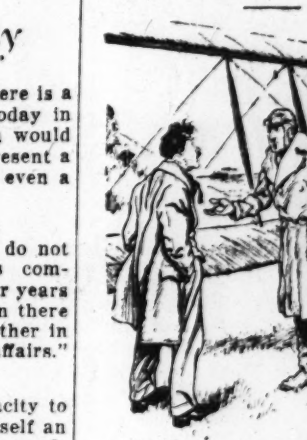
Hallowed
Familiar as we are with this word in the Lord's Prayer and in other passages of the Bible, it still remains infrequently used. To hallow is to sanctify or to reverence as sacred, to set apart for holy purposes.
The Anglo-Saxon *halig*, holy, changed into *haligan*, to make holy, and this in Middle English was written *halien* or *halwe*. The use of this word survives in "Hallowe'en" and "All Hallowes."
Lands and houses were hallowed or dedicated to God in biblical times that harvests and families might increase according to His will. It has been affirmed that Christ is called "The Holy" in the Scriptures because "He only sanctifieth and halloweth us."
To "dedicate" is to give up to sacred uses; to "devote" is to dedicate solemnly and exclusively; to "consecrate" is to set apart as being itself sacred or exalted; to "hallow" is to make sacred or holy.
The first of the two syllables should be accented, hal'-lowed. Sound the h as in an, the o as in low.
"Hallowed by Thy name."
Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Book Critics
From "Collections and Recollections by One Who Has Kept a Diary": "Abraham Lincoln's judgment on an unreadable sentimental book: 'People who like this sort of thing will find this the sort of thing they like,' is humbly imitated by two eminent men on the other side of the Atlantic, one of whom is in the habit of writing to struggling authors—Thank you for sending me your book, which I shall lose no time in reading; while the other prefers the less truthful but perhaps more flattering formula: 'I have read your verse, and much like it.'"
The Real Question
"The stuff I want must be sky blue, this is not the right blue."
"But madam, are you sure the sky is the right blue?"—Der Wahre Jakob (Berlin).

What They Say

Dr. Carnegie Simpson: "There is a quite indisputable interest today in religion. Any pressman would tell you that religion is at present a commercially good topic for even a secular newspaper."
Sir Joseph Flavell: "I do not think any single thing has commanded my respect in the later years so much as the enormous gain there is in co-operative efforts, whether in business, in church or public affairs."
Julia W. Weller: "The capacity to admire and appreciate is in itself an immense resource to its possessor. It cannot live with a great amount of egotism or selfishness."
Dr. Vaughan Cornish: "To awaken and educate the aesthetic sense in all that relates to the national heritage of scenery is a duty which the academic world owes to democracy."
Roy L. Smith: "I have faith to believe that there is no 'God-forsaken' man or woman."
Arnold Bennett: "Purpose in life should be the rudder of the boat."



A FALL IN STERLING
Passenger (to seasick airman): "I—er—can't settle with you now. You see, all the money fell out of my pockets that time you looped the loop!"
The Rusty Dress Suit
Blue dress suits for men are now being worn. A correspondent with an old and treasured dress suit, says the Passing Show, is hoping that one day a slight green tinge will become fashionable.
The Knowing Clerk
Customer: "I'd like to see something in the way of an enlarging device for a camera."
Clerk: "For—er—fishing purposes?"
As Usual
Poet: "Did you like my last poem on the 'Taxicab'?"
Editor: "No, there was something wrong with the meter."

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Scroggins, Gardener Extraordinary

What will it be? What will it be? Tomato, potato, radish or pea? What will it be? What will it be? What will it be?
MR. SCROGGINS, the oldest but brightest squirrel on Boston Common, leaned on a small rake instead of his usual cane and chanted the above words softly to the glistening June world. He pushed back his glistening high silk hat and dashed a glistening bead of sweat from his honest brow. Scroggins was standing one day with Mr. Scroggins on Oliver Wendell Holmes Walk. She had a seed in her beak and was making ready to swallow it. Scroggins, struck with an idea as he frequently is, asked her out of a clear sky, "Florrie, why not plant the seed?" "Florrie said nothing, merely winked and dropped the seed at Scroggins's feet. It was a bigish, flatish, yellowish seed. Perhaps one reason why Florrie dropped it was that it might have been a tight fit for the inside of her throat.
Anyway, Mr. Scroggins took the seed and became a gardener.
He planted it, with half of the squirrel's pigeons and sparrows in Boston looking on excitedly. One day, little green leaves came up where the seed had been planted. That was several weeks ago.
Today it is a plant.
But what kind of plant, no one knows—not Scroggins nor any of the Scroggins friends or relations. Some day they will find out. But right now there are few subjects of conversation more absorbing to pigeons, sparrows or squirrels than, "What will the Scroggins garden produce?"
Some day, it is hoped there will be a vegetable, a fruit or—so all the squirrels hope—a nut which will solve the mystery.
When that day comes, it will all be written up for you under the title, "Now It Can Be Told!"
(Look for Mr. Scroggins on Wednesday.)



He Had Just Finished Manicuring the Soil Around the Plant.
had been gardening and, as is well known, all gardeners lean on rakes, push back hats and wipe sweat from brows. Such actions are important if a gardener would have, and keep a garden.
The Scroggins garden was not big. It consisted of one plant.
Probably more important to Scroggins than all the tulips, pansies, cannas, coleuses, elephant ears, et cetera are to the Public Gardeners who make beautiful that green and leafy spot across Charles Street from Boston Common.
So Scroggins leaned on his rake and his old eyes beamed with pleasure as he looked with pride on his one plant. He had just finished manicuring the soil around the plant. He had watered it, stroked it, talked to it, and in short made it cozy for the night.
"Now," said Scroggins to himself, as he leaned off the rake and hoisted it over his shoulder, "if I only knew what my plant is going to be I'd be the happiest gardener in the world. But," and he leaned over the plant and patted its leaves, "I love you just as much as I would if I knew your name."
And off strode the Gardener Scroggins toward home and supper.
The way his garden began was this:

Letter "B" Puzzle

is for



There are 27 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With "B."
How Many of Them Can You Find?

Rosebud

Little red Rosebud,
Tell me true!
Is anything else as
Sweet as you?
Wise little Rosebud
Nodded her head.
"Yes, little Sister."
Was all she said.
C. G. R.

Repaying

BACK of a large bank window overlooking lower Broadway, in which are displayed sovereigns, doubloons, guineas and other foreign money, sits an elderly man at a large desk laboriously counting coins. His fingers are not those of a miser, for that fraction of each coin he gains through transactions in foreign exchange is to be passed on to others, because he explains, they had confidence in him.
The man is Leopold Zimmerman, who for 50 years strove to make Zimmerman & Forsyth, investment bankers, one of the foremost foreign exchange houses in the street. He succeeded, but the post-war financial crisis in central Europe and the collapse of the German mark wrecked the house that was his life work.
Losses exceeded \$6,000,000. Most of the creditors had little hope of salvage. Zimmerman had rounded out three score years and ten and nothing seemed more likely than that he should be forced into retirement. But the world didn't know Leopold Zimmerman.
Zimmerman's work with the receivers salvaged enough to pay about 40 per cent of the debts. A recent award of \$1,250,000 by the Mixed Claims Commission met 25 per cent more. Another for \$500,000 is in prospect.
But it is through earnings that Zimmerman intends to settle remaining scores. Last year he was able to repay \$100,000 from earnings. He eagerly watches each gain as it is made so that he may write a creditor, saying, "I take pleasure in informing you that I am ready to redeem in full," etc.
With his wife he occupies a single room in a modest hotel. Former pleasures, his automobile, the opera, are forgotten. His recreation is his work.
Editor "Blue-Pencils" Himself
AN INTERESTING example of self-effacement has been given to the students of the University of Oklahoma this year. They would scarcely know the school had a nationally famous distance runner if they depended solely on the student paper for their information. Harold Keith, the runner—and he is also the editor of the Oklahoma Daily, and as such decreed that no person of his education should appear regarding his exploits on the cinder paths.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Making Arbitration Inescapable

THE invitation which Secretary Kellogg has just extended to the twenty-one Pan-American nations to convene in Washington on Dec. 10 for the purpose of developing an acceptable system of obligatory arbitration is one of the first fruits of the Havana Conference of last winter. In summoning this further conference, Mr. Kellogg is responding to a resolution adopted at Havana in which the American republics unanimously expressed their determination to employ only peaceful means in the adjustment of the differences which arise between them. The meeting in Washington is designed to give practical effect to this determination.

The adoption of a really inclusive arbitration convention on the part of the governments of the Western Hemisphere is much to be desired, and there are valid indications that this goal is likely to be realized. The delegates will gather under propitious circumstances. Every participating state stands committed to the policy of compulsory arbitration. Every participating state stands committed to the rejection of war as an instrument of national policy—a declaration also adopted at Havana and one strictly in consonance with the Kellogg multilateral treaty, a treaty which in itself lays the groundwork for the very comprehensive character of arbitration that the Washington conference is in duty bound to develop. A wider use of arbitration, moreover, should be clearly perceived as a boon to the Monroe Doctrine in its essential purpose, for it is certain to insure greater harmony among the republics and in no wise to alter the established fundamental that the territorial integrity of the Americas is to be held inviolate.

In examining the implications of this so-called compulsory arbitration between nations, no unfavorable connotation should be associated with the term "compulsory." If the paradox be permitted, "compulsory" arbitration is not compulsory in any narrow sense; it is voluntary, since each sovereign nation agrees on its own volition to leave its disputes either to mutual conciliation or to impartial arbiters. War has all too sufficiently demonstrated its impotence to yield either justice or benefits, and has proved itself an enemy to both the weak and the strong. Compulsory arbitration should be, in short, inescapable arbitration, and the more inescapable the Washington conference makes it, the more will this conference contribute to the stability of the Western Hemisphere and to the peace of the world.

Liquor, Not Prohibition, the Issue

LIKE the mariner who reads his compass, like the aviator who studies his charts, like the guide who observes the stars, it is well for those embarked upon prohibition, the "greatest social experiment the world has ever known," to pause now and again to make sure that they are holding their course. Especially is it advisable to make certain that the ultimate objective has not been confused or camouflaged.

To illumine the course a beacon has been re-lighted by P. H. Callahan, president of an industrial concern in Kentucky, who says anew that the paramount issue is liquor, and not prohibition.

In a letter to the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment asking what it proposes as a substitute, he recounts the achievement of prohibition and restates the fundamental issue clearly and convincingly in these words:

Liquor is the paramount question. For centuries, almost every civilized nation has suffered from the evils of liquor, and in one after another liquor has been, now a home problem, now a social problem, and always more or less of a moral problem, taking toll of the character and the manhood of our race.

In our country we went through all of those states and experienced the evils of liquor in all its forms. The best minds of the Nation wrestled with its problems, some under one aspect and some under another, mastering them in one guise only to see them break out in another guise, until the whole country, after a hundred and fifty years, despaired of the success of "regulation" and resorted to prohibition as a final remedy.

Waves of arguments based on everything except the fundamental point pour in daily, but they can never wash away the fact that intoxicating liquor is the great cause of crime, poverty, despair and suffering which prohibition earnestly seeks to alleviate.

Holland's Indies Prosper

WHEN Jonkheer de Graaf, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, opened the new session of the People's Council at Batavia recently, he drew attention to the gratifying fact that Holland's colony at present shows marked improvement in its status both politically and economically. The greater political harmony, he said, had been achieved because the former revolutionary activities among the natives had come to a standstill while strong countercurrents against Communism had developed. In the economic domain he pronounced the year 1927 as the most prosperous ever experienced by the Dutch East Indies, it having ended with actually a considerable budget surplus for the Government.

Early this year the Minister of Colonies at The Hague stated that the Dutch Government

was ready to go ahead with its program of political and economic development of the vast archipelago with its 50,000,000 natives. This program was, in brief, to lead the newly awakened nationalistic aspirations of the population into the proper channels by the "ethical" ideal of gradual development and the granting to the native of as high a degree of self-government as his progress justified. For the present this was to be largely accomplished through native collaboration in the legislative bodies and the People's Council of Java. This policy received a setback, however, when a petition signed by 21,000 of the local white Dutch and headed by Dr. Trip, president of the Java Bank, was put forward, expressing objection to the Government's announced intention of letting a native majority sit in the People's Council. Presumably this problem will find its solution at no distant date through arbitration and compromise.

Economically, one of the most encouraging things is the prospect held out by the Dutch Government Bureau for Agriculture and Economics that from 175,000 to 200,000 tons of dry native rubber will be harvested within the next four or five years. This scheme involves the giving to the native of half the rubber he produces, and therefore means a betterment of his general station. The inability, on the other hand, of the Dutch rubber planters to agree with the British planters to discontinue the Stevenson Restriction Act is resulting in much lower rubber prices just at present. There is a probability, however, that there will soon be an agreement on a common plan.

A "Planetary Consciousness"

EVERY distinguished visitor to the shores of the United States—the exceptions are too few to note—is either invited to give his impressions or feels it incumbent upon himself to do so. Usually he is touched by the glory of New York's architecture, or he is impelled to speak in eloquent terms of the generosity and hospitality of the people with whom he comes in contact. If his pen be fluent he may sing the praises of his host and be subtly critical, as H. W. Nevins in his masterly "farewell"; or he may rise to the heights of eulogy, as A. E. H. initials by which George Russell is commonly known, in giving voice to his appreciation.

"I find it difficult to imagine a kinder people," says A. E. in the Saturday Review of Literature. "Haughty to those who do not like them, but lavish in their good will to all who meet them with unaffected liking. It is easy to like them. They are young in their minds. It is rarely one meets age in thought or emotion. But because there is youth in their nature one must not assume that their youth is not as competent as the age and experience of the ancestor continent. The evidence of their competence lies everywhere about."

A finds the people of the United States evolving a beauty and elegance and developing a powerful character of their own. "What mood is going to be fundamental there?" he asks. "I think of it as some mood of planetary consciousness." Right here A strikes an inspiring note. To this "planetary consciousness" the railways, steamships, wireless and air transport have contributed greatly. They have made communication easy and helped the Nation's statesmen "to formulate world policies, league of nations, world peace, a sense of duty to the world struggling up through the intense self-interest and preoccupation with their own affairs." He surmises that this "planetary consciousness" will grow, and foresees centuries "in which in the higher minds in the states a noble sense of world duty, a world consciousness, will struggle with mass mentality and gradually pervade it."

This is a noble tribute from a profound thinker. Coming as it does from a writer whose sincerity is beyond question, it should help to still the voice of the censorious, who is ever on the lookout for ulterior motives in the good that men do. But it should also serve as a reminder to the people of the United States that the high esteem in which they are held by many intellectuals of the Old World can only be maintained and increased by an unremitting pursuit of the ideals for which the leaders of their country are striving.

Australia Reining In

NO ONE who has followed the course of Australia's history during the first two and one-half decades of federation will be surprised to learn that financial problems are giving to the Commonwealth some moments of grave uneasiness. Indeed, many will find it strange that the young nation, with so large a continent to harness, should have found its financial path hitherto run so smoothly. But now, since the war loan has sent the combined state and federal debt up to the formidable figure of more than £1,000,000,000 and raised state and federal taxes to unheard-of heights without leaving a surplus for urgently needed development, it is clear that Australia faces a financial problem of some magnitude.

But there is more than mere finance in Australia's difficulty, and much attention is being devoted to another problem lying deep at the roots of the Nation's growth. Hitherto Australia has been known as the laboring man's paradise. Nor has the designation been ill-earned. Labor, arriving first in the field and being generally in political control, laid down the maxim that industry was made for labor, not labor for industry, and legislated accordingly. Laws governing hours, wages and general working conditions were promulgated that placed the country in the forefront of progressive industrial legislation. And what the worker did not gain by law he won by strikes and by an attitude of unremitting tenacity in pressing his claims. Altogether Labor in Australia could look upon a state of affairs as nearly ideal for the laborer as has yet been devised. It has been Labor's supreme achievement in the way of a constructive policy.

But no policy which envisages the good of one section of the community alone has the element of permanence. And when Labor in Australia took upon itself to frame a social order after its own heart it incurred duties toward the community proportionate to the privileges which it demanded and won. One of these duties was clearly to see that its output of work was adequate to the reasonable requirements of the population as a whole. If that essential function

were not performed, continued underproduction would eventually lead to a time when the country could not pay its way. And appearances would indicate that this is precisely the difficulty threatening at the present time.

Labor is very naturally loath to give up a yard of the ground it has so triumphantly won. But would there be any sense of surrender in generously coming forward with a proposal for turning out the extra production that will put the country on a sound basis of financial independence? Rather would it show that touch of statesmanship that would renew the confidence of the people in the political ability of the Labor Party.

The Prime Minister has offered a way to settlement in his proposed Capital and Labor conference to talk over ways to peace in industry. It is not a proposal to be lightly turned down.

Chancellor Marx's Record

THE discussion and delay which the selection of a new Cabinet for the German Republic has caused have seemed to indicate the instability of the German parliamentary system. In a sense the suggestion is justified, but the fact should not be lost sight of that when the new Reichstag convened on June 11 and Chancellor Marx retired he had set a record of continuous service in office which cannot be duplicated for some time.

Chancellor Marx's first term as responsible head of the Government was from Nov. 30, 1923, to Jan. 15, 1925. This was no short period, for other chancellorships have lasted as follows: Dr. Wirth, 559 days; Dr. Luther, 479; Herr Fehrenbach, 324; Herr Bauer, 280; Dr. Cuno, 265; Herr Scheidemann, 130; Dr. Stresemann, 111, and Herman Müller, 86. When he took office for the second time, however, Chancellor Marx served for more than two years—from May 17, 1926, to June 10, 1928. The statistically minded can calculate the number of days that he served and can compare the total with the record of Dr. Wirth's ministry. To be sure, Chancellor Marx had several different cabinets. Crises in the Reichstag forced him to reshuffle his portfolios. The policy of his governments, however, did not change greatly. Foreign affairs have been in the pacific hands of Dr. Stresemann. There will be no change under the Socialist Government. The Cabinets resting on the new coalition of parties, however, will be fortunate if their Chancellor stays in office for more than two years. That is a long period in a parliamentary system with the legislature segmented into numerous political groups as is the German Reichstag.

Peace Defined

THE statement made by President Coolidge in his recent address on the field of Gettysburg, that "after all peace is a spiritual attainment," is one to which all those working to bring about better relationships between the nations of the world cannot give too much thoughtful attention. In these few trenchant words, so full of deep meaning for those with vision to see their true significance, the President has given the only real solution of the problems which to the limited human intelligence seem to be so impossible of solution.

If peace is a spiritual attainment—and few will deny that in its last analysis it unquestionably is—then it can only be brought about by replacing changing human opinions, with their false sense of values, with a clearer understanding of that which alone is spiritual and eternal.

To bring about a true sense of peace, the initial effort then must be made in each individual consciousness. As the aggregate thoughts of individuals go to make up the nation as a whole, it is of the utmost importance that those thoughts should cast their weight on the side of constructive peace rather than on the destructive agencies of hatred and discord which eventually in war. It is not, then, essential that mankind should watch closely the character and quality of the thoughts which are permitted to become a part of its consciousness? Books, plays, and films which stress discordant conditions and tend to fan the flames of racial prejudice and national hatred bear within themselves the seeds of disruption and war, seeds which if left to propagate and flower may spread their noxious pollen far and wide.

The power which lies behind constructive thinking is slowly but none the less surely being recognized today. The desire for peace means much, but of itself this desire is not sufficient unless it is manifested in the patient, persistent effort to eliminate from thought that which in any way tends to becloud or hinder the establishment of the brotherhood of man and the reign of peace on earth.

Random Ramblings

New York University in establishing a special degree as Master of Aeronautics for Colonel Lindbergh, might get around the complexity of duplication in M. A.'s by changing it to Master of Flight.

A \$15,000,000 merger of large companies making motorcar parts has just been announced. And yet because each specializes, all together they cannot make one automobile!

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," and the Republican Party, "hitching its chariot to a star," has gone to the West for its candidates.

The man who insists that the summers used to be warmer probably has a son who does all the lawn-mowing around his house.

"Strike, while the iron is hot" runs an old saying, but the average housewife knows that this is just the time to keep on ironing.

Sir George Grierson is said to speak 179 languages and 554 dialects. How restless silence must seem!

The man who discovers that "can't" is three-fourths "can" is likely to find himself suited to a "t."

At least some of the oil men should not have to dodge any solicitors of party funds this year.

The model husband is a working model.

Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

RECENT much-discussed book on India, having been regarded with general resentment by all classes and sects of the Indian peoples, has already inspired a number of "rejoinders." The leading Indian journalist, Dr. K. Natarajan of Bombay, has written one such, and there has already been published a "Father India," while I understand that a "Sister India" and a "Brother India" are being or have been prepared by Indian authors.

The series of seven brief papers, of which this is the first, recording my impressions of India and her people will, however, be nothing in the nature of a "rejoinder," much as I should like to make one; for any position that I might take in that regard would be altogether untenable in view of my single month in India. But I have decided to be more or less in the current fashion and to call my series "Friend India." The reason for my using this designation is not, however, that no other title suggests itself, but that I have found India generally friendly to the West and especially toward the United States.

"Why," I have been asked by everyone from native journalists to English-speaking Hindu priests, "have we been so misrepresented by one of your countrywomen, by one from a people we always supposed took a sympathetic interest in us and our problems and toward whom we have always had so friendly a feeling?" I shall not record my reply, for it has nothing to do with these papers, except to say that I agreed that the book was a misrepresentation, though in how large a degree my brief visit to India in no wise qualifies me to say.

What I propose to do, then, in this series of papers, is merely to set down certain impressions to record sundry unusual contacts and to show, if I may, that the people of India are a worthy people struggling patiently toward the light, and in that endeavor eagerly seeking the sympathy and interest of the West, especially of the United States.

More than one leading Indian expressed to me the opinion that the United States was unfriendly to India generally and to India in particular; that there was much anti-Asian propaganda in the United States and that deliberate efforts were being made to prejudice the American thought against all of Asia and definitely against India. I do not think any of this is correct and I said so to all the Indians I met. But in each and every instance the book in question was referred to, and every educated Indian I talked with appeared to be convinced that it was studied anti-Indian propaganda, while many thought it represented the general opinion of the United States concerning India.

This is all very deplorable from any viewpoint, and it seems to me that for the sake of restoring Indian confidence in the interest and sympathy of the United States there ought to be an attempt on the part of American publicists to interpret India from a friendly standpoint instead of with obvious prejudice. In a very small way I shall herewith undertake to do that; so that perhaps my title will appear not altogether unsuitable.

It is vain to attempt a discussion of India without considering primarily India's economic problems. Indeed, I think that any writer on India should proceed with these ever in view as a background; for it seems to me that all the others are secondary. If there is any land in the world whose people exist with so little of the bare necessities of existence I have not yet seen it, and I have seen a considerable number.

Nor have I seen a country where people were so badly housed, so ill-clothed and so generally neglected. And I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that I have never been in a country where the controlling western race, in its everyday relations with the natives, was so utterly indifferent to the conditions I have described. I do not mean that I believe that to be the official attitude of the Government. By no means. But I do believe it to be—and it seems to me scarcely less important—the attitude of the Europeans who live side by side with the natives and who mingle with them from day to day, yet who seem generally to regard them as

of very little consequence. And nowhere, not even in China, have I been so impressed with the folly of racial antipathies and the fallacy of "racial superiority."

I landed in Bombay about midday, at the commencement of the "hot season." I was immediately struck both with the beauty and expansiveness of this city, more European than Eastern, that has been developed here with the material assistance of cheap Indian labor, and with its industrial activity. And the more I saw of it the more I realized that it is in every way one of the mighty cities of the world.

It is not, however, any more characteristically Indian than Hong Kong is characteristically Chinese. To a large extent it is a Parsee city, and many of these Parsees have acquired amazing wealth. They are a good people and extremely philanthropic, no matter how much you may take exception to some of their customs—though it were wise to understand those customs thoroughly if you take exception too emphatically. They do considerable good with their wealth, and only very recently one of them has given the large sum of 15 lakhs of rupees, more than \$600,000, to establish a boys' free school in Bombay. But that is for Parsee boys and not for Muhammadans or Hindus, and it is the latter who are most in need in India, educationally as in other ways. They number more than 200,000,000 and thus their problems are India's problems.

While I was in Bombay Dr. Natarajan sent one of his young men over to my hotel to "interview" me. This was an alert, keenly intelligent Indian youth, who talked English with scarce the trace of an accent. He was equipped with a list of written questions which his chief had compiled for me to answer.

The first read, "What have you come to India for?" This was certainly frank, but in the light of recent events, not altogether illogical. Others dealt with prohibition in the United States, in the progress of which India is keenly interested; with Anglo-American relations; with the feeling in the United States regarding India, concluding with the rather appalling demand, "What are your views on world politics?" As to this I suggested that it was very doubtful if such views as I might entertain on so large a subject would interest anybody. However, we had a very pleasant talk, the young Indian reporter and I; and the "interview" as published the next morning was as satisfactory as interviews usually are.

That evening I went out to the famous Bendi Bazaars, street after street of shops dealing in every sort of article produced anywhere; curbside displays of all manner of seemingly useless things, like those in Peking; food stands and little cafés offering amazing varieties of viands, some tempting and others—mysteries; fruit stalls alluring to the eye; story-tellers, letter writers, itinerant magicians, grave-diggers and students; Hindu temples ablaze with light within and without, some of them half open to the street and crowded with zealous worshippers; cattle of every size, variety and color wandering the footpaths and nosing about the stalls as of right, some of them lying placidly at the temple entrances; laden donkeys and an occasional camel; clamorous motor omnibuses, horse "gharris" and European motorcars making a slow and noisy way through the throngs; and, above all, the people, people of every Indian race, strange-garbed northerners from the frontiers, Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Parsee, Chinese, Malay, no two similarly attired, all chattering in twenty dialects; everywhere light and color, everywhere a babel of noise, over all a thick, moist heat—all this the native life of Bombay, "Gateway to India," all to be accepted, if typical of the whole land, as declaring a reasonable degree of content and well-being among the people.

But, alas, Bombay is very far from being India; nor does it in any degree at all represent the condition of India's people, for here they are better off probably than anywhere else in the entire land. For, next to being Parsee, Bombay is an English city, a city to which England naturally points with pride as the storied gateway to British India. Here what you shall see of Friend India will not greatly disturb you. But it is necessary to look beyond Bombay.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Perils of Fame

THOSE who seek the laurels of fame in letters should be warned by the sad case of Mr. Galsworthy. His idea of happiness—his ideal of life—was to be a writer. He is to forget himself in what he is doing: "The working hours of an imaginative writer are an oasis in a desert of self-remembrance." Unfortunately, he has to reckon with the literary "fan"—the enthusiastic busy-body, the autograph hunter, the interviewer, the debating society—all that great multitude, in fact, which is so content to enjoy the book it borrows or buys, but must pursue the author into his home, discover his taste in ties, ask him to public dinners, and, generally speaking, mob him.

Thus the successful author finds himself a public character, which is a dreadful fate. He lives under glass; he cannot lose himself in the crowd, or enjoy the sweets of solitude. His time is wasted in futileities, and if he be so weak or vainglorious as to be a consenting party, he is in danger of losing what makes life dear—its leisure, its freedom, and its privacy.

Here is consolation to the unsuccessful author. Let it content him that, if he were to find the fame which he has missed, it would be a hindrance to his leisure and an embarrassment to his self-respect. —London Morning Post.

Big and Little

IT IS better to be big enough to talk to children than little enough to preach to grown-ups. —Montreal Star.

The Lady in the Outfield

IT DOES seem, sometimes, as if this onrush of women into jobs that have always been traditionally men's is never going to stop.

The latest is the worst. Out in Iowa a girl has just won the position of rightfielder on a high-school baseball team. It's a regular high school and a regular team; it just happens that the girl is a better player than any of the boys in school. The team, right now, is made up of eight boys and one girl.

That is the sort of thing that makes the male blood run cold. If women can win places on baseball teams, nothing is safe. How quaint and old-fashioned sounds the old plea that woman's place is in the home! Woman's place, nowadays, seems to be wherever she pleases to have it. —Longview (Wash.) News.

Are We Owned by Things We Own?

HE WHO is able to have many things stands in danger that many things may get him. —Christian Advocate.

Veto Averts Menace

EVEN though we disagree quite radically with the attitude of President Coolidge toward agriculture, and particularly with his plan for alleged agricultural equality, we are glad that he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill. By doing so he again relieved agriculture and co-operative marketing temporarily, at least, from the menace of domination by a bureaucratic board, a board that certainly would be controlled by the very interests that have been exploiting farmers.

Inasmuch as this year's bill appeared to make the equalization fee secondary, to be used only if co-operative marketing organizations through the loan provisions did not control the "surplus," and because, aside from the equalization-fee provisions, the measure was quite like the Administration plan, we feared the President might sign the bill. But he contended that the co-operatives would be unable to handle the surpluses, and that the

Federal Farm Board would be obliged, therefore, under the terms of the bill, to put the equalization fee into effect. The President uses sound arguments against setting up a governmental agency to dump agricultural surpluses abroad in order to create an artificial scarcity at home, and to meet the dumping losses with equalization fees. As he points out, the plan would amount to governmental price-fixing; it would guarantee the profits of middlemen and processors and give them a large part of any increase in domestic prices, and it would set up an army of regulating officials that would constitute a tyrannical bureaucracy. —Nebraska Union Farmer.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must assume no liability, and the Monitor does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"R. S. V. P."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "R. S. V. P." on John J. Raskob, was right to the point, and to anyone but a radical wet unanswerable.

No one in this broad land will or can deny Mr. Raskob or any other individual "the right to hold any opinion honestly conceived." Certainly a man as brilliant as Mr. Raskob—or he must tower above his fellows to achieve the chairmanship of the finance committee of the General Motors—would not be lacking in the amount of perspicacity which would enable him to find a good definition for personal liberty.

His company produces the one thing which is responsible for the curtailment of personal liberty to a greater extent than any other thing. There are prohibitions at every turn on the automobile. I won't enumerate them, for they are all well known, but sad to relate many individuals pay but little more attention to some of them than they do to the prohibition law.

Why should a big man with a very important engagement, for instance, be obliged to slow down at street crossings? Whose personal liberty was involved in the days of the saloon when the father left a large part of his week's earnings there on a Saturday night? Did the mother and children have no right to have their personal liberty to eat and have clothes considered? Is there no moral wrong involved when a so-called respectable citizen motors to Canada and brings back a few bottles of liquor? Is there no moral wrong involved when a member of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment or of the Constitutional Liberty League, or for that matter when any other citizen buys contraband liquor from a bootlegger, who is incidentally usually an unnaturalized foreigner? Is there no moral wrong involved in allowing your son or daughter to frequent questionable resorts and indulge in drinking? Would Mr. Raskob please define "moral wrong" and "personal liberty"?

"The right to drink beer, wine, and even spirits," which he demands, is the right to the old saloon. You cannot separate one from the other in any community where allegedly respectable citizens advocate practical nullification of the Constitution and wink at lawbreakers.

Prohibition is not the cause of crime, it is the so-called intelligent citizen who makes no effort toward seeing that the laws are observed who is to blame. Such would undo the vast amount of good to so great a number of people to gratify their own selfish appetites. Why do they not give some of their time and effort toward helping enforcement, instead of so much of their time and effort toward pursuing an ignis fatuus? —Newton Highlands, Mass. CLARENCE S. LUTWILLER.